CHRISTIAN

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POST OFFICE REGULATIONS.

REMITTANCES.

AGENTS

FOR THE REFLECTOR. VILLIAM CHURCH, No. 228 Hudson St., for the cit Tork. ES H. Hill. Worcester and County, and will supply CHARLES H. HILL. Workester and County, joet-riders.
Ecclip B. Howolkrow, Wreatham, Mass.
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Perry J. Chase, Providence, R. L.
John P. Pope, New Bedford, Mass.

A Home Scene.

A WITE WAITING FOR HER HUSBAND. The noon-day sun has set, and still she stands (The oft-read letter rustling in her hands,) Gazing aslant along the glimmering lane, Her prest lip breathing on the clouded pane; The evening shadows darken round,-and, see! With misty lantern twinkling through the tree, The pondrous wagon rolls its weight along, Cheered by rude gladness of a rustic song. High in the air the swinging canvass flows, Brushing the twilight foliage as it goes; Now deepening fast on her attentive ear, Up the green path a shadowy step draws near; And winds he now beneath those bra No; other cottage-faces look for him; And other cottage-ears his steps await; Sadly she shuts again the parlor door, And through the parted shutter, on the floor, The pallid rays of autumn moonlight fall, And the quick firelight flickers on the wall. Now pensive, in the chair, she thinks awhile O'er the fond parting sweetness of his smile; Now to the window goes, and now returns; And now hope dies away, and now it burns. In vain with book she soothes the hour of grief Startled by every rustle of the leaf. O joyous sound!-her tearful vigil past,-The threshold echoes now—he comes at last!

Trusting an Indian Chief.

OR, CONFIDENCE RETURNED

New York, was Judge W., who estab- in the distance. He advanced rapidly, daughter with an only child—a fine boy of about four years old. You will recol- feathers were stack into his hair. He lect that the country around was an un- was in excellent spirits, and so proud was

was nearly alone, he was completely at life. It was a happy meeting-too happy their mercy. Accordingly he took every opportunity to assure them of his kindly feelings, and to secure goodwill in return. one thing that troubled him; an aged friendship." certain the views and feelings of the sachem, in respect to his settlement in that region. At last he sent him a message, and the answer was, that the chief would visit him on the morrow.

esting. Upon its result, the judge conceived that his security might depend, A Religious & Family Newspaper, and he was, therefore, exceedingly anxious to make a favorable impression upon IN BOSTON, MASS., AND NEW YORK CITY. the distinguished chief. He expressed to him his desire to settle in the country; to live on terms of amity and good fellowship with the Indians; and to be useful to them by introducing among them the arts of civilization. arts of civilization.

The chief heard him out, and then said,

"Brother, you ask much, and you promise much. What pledge can you give of your good faith?"

"The honor of a man that never knew

"The white man's word may be good to the white man, yet it is but wind when spoken to the Indian," said the sachem. "I have put my life into your hands,"

said the judge; "is not this an evidence of my good intentions? I have placed confidence in the Indian, and I will not believe that he will abuse or betray the trust that is thus reposed." "So much is well," replied the chief;

"the Indian will repay confidence with confidence; if you will trust him he will trust If papers are sent to a Post Office. Store, Tavern, or other least of demander, and are not taken by the person to whom you. But I must have a pledge. Let this boy go with me to the wigwam: I will bring him back in three days with my an-

If an arrow had pierced the bosom of the mother she could not have felt a deeper pang than went to her heart, as the Indian made this proposal. She sprung from her seat, and rushed to the boy, Our friends are particularly requested to forward money is current in Biston, if possible. Where uncurrent money is sent for subscriptions, it must be of a solvent, chartered bank, in good reputs, free of postage. looking into his face with pleased wonder and admiration; she encircled him in her arms, and pressing him close to her bosom was about to fly from the room. A gloomy and ominous frown came over the sachem's brow, but he did not speak.

But not so with Judge W. He knew that the success of their enterprise, the very lives of his family, depended upon the decision of the moment. "Stay, stay, my daughter!" said he. "Bring back the boy, I besetch you. If a lot more to you than to me: I would not risk the hair of his head. But my child, he must The Family Relation go with the chief. God will watch over him! He will be as safe in the sachem's wigwam as beneath our roof and in your

> The agonized mother hesitated for a moment; she then slowly returned, placed the boy on the knee of the chief, and kneeling at his feet, burst into a flood of tears. The gloom passed from the sachem's brow, but he said not a word. He arose, took the boy in his arms, and departed.

I shall not attempt to describe the agony of the mother for the three ensuing days. She was agitated by contending hopes and fears. In the night she screams of her child calling upon its mother for help! But the time wore Hark! down you field rebounds his garden-gate. away-ard the third day came. How slowly did the hours pass! The morning waned away; noon arrived; and the afternoon was now far advanced; yet the sachem came not. There was a gloom over the whole household. The mother was pale and silent, as if despair was settling coldiy around her heart. Judge W. walked to and fro, going every few minutes to the door, and looking through the opening in the forest towards the sachem's abode.

At last, as the rays of the setting sun were thrown upon the tops of the forest around, the eagle feathers of the chief-One of the first settlers in Western tain were seen dancing above the bushes lished himself at Whitestown-about four and the little boy was at his side: He miles from Utica. He brought his family was gaily attired as a young chief, his feet with him, among whom was a widowed being dressed in moccasins; a fine beaver broken forest, and this was the domain of he of his honors, that he seemed two inches taller than before. He was soon Judge W. saw the necessity of keeping in his mother's arms, and in that brief on good terms with the Indians, for as he minute, she seemed to pass from death to

Several of the chiefs came to see him, friends. You have trusted the Indian; and all appeared pacific. But there was he will repay you with confidence and He was as good as his chief of the Seneca tribe, and one of great word; and Judge W. lived for many influence, who resided at the distance of years in peace with the Indian tribes, half a dozen miles, had not yet been to and succeeded in laying the foundation of see him; nor could he, by any means as- a flourishing and prosperous community. Merry's Museum

Influence of Childhood.

When we look upon a child, we see True to his appointment the sachem the miniature of humanity-the very piccame. Judge W. received him with ture of our former selves. A thousand marks of respect, and introduced his wife, memories start up, strange associations

gotten dreams, creep over the mind; we consequences have been destructive to any which have since been procured by

Selections.

Defective Views of Conversion.

Not unfrequently have we heard counin the sand, or was swept away by the roused the stupid soul, and a way of es-

left out of view altogether the necessity must be delusive." ment of Christ.

A few days ago, in the church in street, an awakened sinner replied to one who offered him such counsel, "I do not feel a sense of my sinfulness, and I fear that I cannot be saved until my heart has been more deeply affected," and the an-

seem looking over the very edge of time, the purity of the churches and to the souls the most popular preachers. He once into a pre-existing state. Thus, in connection with these sympathies, there is a powerful influence exerted by childhood— character and dangerous tendency of traordinary sum of £600. It must be

influence which tends to soften and such teaching is not necessary. It is admitted that upon that occasion he conmanize. It lifts us out of the dusty needful only to look at the difference in descended to employ artifice to increase world. It imparts innocent joy. It results that follow this mode of instruct he subscription. After the conclusion of wakens salutary reflections. It brings tion, and that which expectes the whole the sermon, he alluded to the intended efore us humanity surrounded by pecu- of the gospel, in order to determine which collection in the following terms:- "We liar loveliness. We look, then, upon is of God. It might be travelling out of shall sing a hymn, during which those mind as upon a landscape over which our line of duty to speak of the difference who do not choose to give their mite on hangs a golden haze. There is no hard-ness or sharpness of outline. Hope methods here described. But those who course, nobody moved; and when the weaves bright visions of the future. Im- have had much opportunity of observing singing was over, he directed all the doors gination hovers around, and pictures the systems employed in our churches for to be closed but one, at which he took the possibilities of coming events. All the revival of religion, will readily per- his station with the plate in his hand. glows with sunny anticipation. The ceive that those whose dependence is nother toils with a cheerful heart; she chiefly on man, preach submission, while watches in the lonely night; she is sub-ject to drudgery by day: yet she meets God, preach REPENTANCE and FAITH. all without a murmur—nay, feels that the they who expect by their own eloquence child, for whom she thus labors, is her to awaken the careless and secure in sin, choicest blessing. The father is filled and by their superior tact and experience with new power, while a noble purpose in the management of revivals, to bring mimates his mind. He thinks of his multitudes to give themselves up to God, ome, of the little prattlers who will climb will teach the duty of submission, and his knee; and with this thought his labors perhaps keep out of view those truths of grow light. He cares not for toil, when the gospel which display the deep dee can toil for such an end. He becomes pravity of the human heart, and the infibetter neighbor, a better citizen, a bet- nite necessity of an atonement to effect a er man; thus peaceful homes are the reconciliation between apostate man and safeguard of the republic, and children his offended Maker. Under such instruche guardian spirits of humanity. These tion there may be strong emotion, and nake a man love his country. They the terms on which a hope is offered may nake him love life. They call out with- appear so simple, that multitudes may be n him affections which were else un- persuaded to avow themselves as having known, and sympathies which bind him submitted to God. But the heart may with holier ties to his race .- Rev. S. C. nevertheless be still untouched. The sinner must be humbled in view of sin; as committed against a holy God; as in itself an evil that ought to be repented of and deeply feel the plague of his own heart, and abhor himself as in dust and ashes; he must discover his own helplessness, and the utter hopelessness of his els given to anxious sinners, by men who case without the intervention of an Alhave labored much in religious excite- mighty Saviour; and thus despairing and pends which appeared to be truth. And prove the appears and the power of the when we have heard that hundreds have Apostle's declaration, "the law was our een converted under their labors, and schoolmaster to bring us to Christ." It is that these hundreds soon fell away, or right to preach instant and unconditional remained only to the grief of the church, submission to the law of God, as the duty ve have not been surprised. It could of every sinner. The thunders of Sinai carcely be otherwise. They started enforce the command, and ought to be

oundation. The house soon disappeared man. And when the terror of the law has

to those and those only who repent and "When the mind is perplexed and thanksgiving to his God and prayer for Not long since we were present when cusations of conscience; when the trouba certain preacher was addressing a large led spirit looks round for some way of escape from the just displeasure of God, him professedly anxious for the salvation the voice of mercy from the lips of the of their souls. With great earnestness Son of God is, "Come unto me, believe those who seek first the kingdom of heahe spoke to them of their long continued on me, submit to be saved by me." Till ven, however impossible it may seem to opposition to the law, the utter hopeless- this is done, nothing is done. And when ness of their warfare, the certainty of this cordial act of faith in Christ is extheir final defeat and destruction, unless they laid down the weapons of their rebellion, and he concluded by exhorting dominion and condemnation of our sins. ness and salvation, who had so clothed them to immediate submission if they Any approach to God, any hope of his them with temporal coverings; that, of wished to be saved from hell. Very favor, any peace of conscience or configood counsel, as far as it went; but it dence of pardon, not founded upon him, clothed in the "fine white linen, which is

of repentance toward God and faith in And so many have we seen thus miserno sinner will submit to God without the they were converted simply on their proexercise of sorrow for past sin; and our fessing a willingness to submit to God, tempted to rest on a hope that they are which the interests of souls are linked. revival of pure and undefiled religion. N. Y. Observer.

Anecdote of Whitefield.

wer was ready; "All that will come by- Whitefield only as the orator of the mob. and-by; you must now take up your That supposition is refuted by facts notoriross, and do your duty." In such ous to every reader. The Duchess of cases, it is not strange that the inquirer, Marlborough and the sons of Geo. II went rusting in the minister who offers to show to hear him. In his chapel might be seen him the way of life, should go on his way, the young Duke of Grafton, not yet encouraged with the comforting belief pierced with the arrows of Junius, Chas. the priest to give up the Bible, and study that he is now in the service of God, and in the straight road to heaven. No wonder then, that he soon finds it irksome to that he had often risen at four to attend peasant. "Why," said the priest, "the serve a master for whom he has no love, and that gradually or rapidly he relapses at five; and that gradually or rapidly he relapses at five; and that early hour, he the other saints." "I never saw them," into his former habits of sin. This is not had seen Moorfields as full of lanterns as said the poor man, "but I have the grandan unfair view of the instruction which he supposed the Haymarket was of flamhas been given by very many, of late beaus on an opera night. His collections for charitable purposes exceeded are far superior to the fathers."

Church of England Quarterly Review.

Making Friends for Eternity.

I knew a poor man whose friends did forsake him, and set their faces against him, because in doing what he thought to be right, he offended them. Just then a man, hitherto almost a stranger to him, charge. This he thought a special providence of his heavenly Father, and plain fulfilment of the promise, that when earthly friends forsake, the Lord will take us up. This new friend, raised up just in that time, was better to him than scores of friends that had forsaken him. Though this poor man had no house of his own on the earth, he was heir to mansions in heaven, and he will share all his title to them with the kind neighbor who gave him an abode in an earthly house, and with others who afterwards did him the same kindness again and though there were no hell; he must feel again. In fervent gratitude his prayers arose for his earthly benefactors, and his heart was joyful in the anticipation of testifying, at the judgment seat, in witness of their kindness to a disciple. A poor man was returning, one wintry

evening, to his family, with the free steps of one bearing good tidings. The way of time, was now shut up; and others were opening, as he trusted in the Lord they would, though he could not guess what ways they could be. That evening, a generous man, whom the Lord raised up, a friend to him when all others forsook him, had, of his own accord, freely given wrong. They began to build without a sounded in the ears of every impenitent him, had, of his own accord, heart given him a very liberal roll of new, rich, warm clothing for his family; and as he bore it homeward, his soul was too much engaged cape from its wrath and curse is sought, with the kindness of his benefactor, with Gape from its wrath and curse is sought, with the kindness of his benefactor, with the will deny that repentance and faith are essential to regeneration. Reformation of life, the external performance of religious duties, or the suffering of evil, will make no ground of reconciliation with God. The conditions of pardon been published and heaven offered to the suffering of another. anxious from a sense of sin, and the achuman minds. I heard the prayer go up that night from that family, in their united devotion, that Heaven would the righteousness of the saints," the "wedding garment for the marriage the Lord Jesus Christ. True it is that ably deluded, encouraged to believe that supper of the Lamb." And while his kindness continues to warm them, their daily prayer is made for Heaven's blessobjection is not that sinners are convert- that we feel the importance of calling ings upon him. And they will testify it ed without repenting, but that they are attention to this subject, as one with at the judgment, where it will be said, "Inasmuch as ye did it unto these, ye converted, before they have had one The remarks here made are liable, we have done it unto me." Do I talk fables? emotion of godly sorrow for sin, or a sin- know, to be perverted and misrepresent- No, these are realities. The mouth of gle exercise of confidence in the atone- ed; but we are persuaded that they contain truth that will be acknowledged in every possessions rightly bestowed in charity, will make, to the giver, friends, who will receive them into everlasting habitations. "Sell that thou hast and give to the poor, and thou shalt have treasure in "Make to yourselves friends Johnson and others have regarded of the mammon of unrighteousness, that heaven." when ye fail they may receive you into everlasting habitations."

The Bible and the Fathers.

An Irish peasant was once advised by

Fifty Years Ago.

Fifty years ago, and cities now full of ousands of souls, were the huntingrounds of the Indian, and covered only by the forest or swamp. Fifty years ago, and the city of New York contained but about 33,000 inhabitants; it has now 312,000. Boston then about 18,000; now 93,000. Philadelphia the about 40,000; now 260,000. Baltimore, which then had out about 13,000 has now 100,000.

Fifty years ago and we had nothing of the gigantic wonders of steam. Fifty years ago, the worthy fathers and mothers of the present generation were willing to dress in their own home-spun; the busy wheel was whirring by the kitchen fireside, the knitting needles were plied, and wool woven in the house, and finer fabrics dressed at the fulling-mill, which has given way to the spacious factory. The aterfall and steam engine, the improved pindles and other machines, manufacre now millions of yards, where fifty ears since only hundreds were made, nd that by the industrious and thrifty hand of those mothers and daughters of the hardy farmers of those days.

Infidelity versus Christianity. "In concluding this comparison of the

eligious influences hostile to the ancient nd modern church, it is necessary to otice the opposition of infidelity and erroneous forms of Christian doctrine. n the first ages of Christianity, the great onflict was with Paganism. A system which denied the truth of Christianity, of aganism, and of Judaism, which, while trod upon the Bible, laughed at the ites of the Pantheon, existed inleed; but it was an esoteric doctrine, idden within the groves of the philosopher nd the cloister of the priest. That bold nd shameless infidelity, which since the eformation has struggled so fiercely to weep Christianity from the earth, had not yet appeared. It was the offspring of later age. The mental agitations, the efforts of the reformers in leaving off he superstitions of Rome had given pirth, in connexion with the frightful lientiousness engendered by the operation or centuries of a corrupt religion, quickned into life, and gave character and orce to the delusion of modern infidelity. The jufluence of the Reformation, in wakening the intellect, extended far beond the counteracting influence of its octrines. The public mind was everywhere aroused by the exciting nature of the contest. The old channels of thought were forsaken, the old landmarks of doctrine swept away, and the great deep was broken up. Nor is it a matter of surprise that, in countries where the truths of the Reformation were not suffered to root tian, while it covered the face of the inthemselves, or where they could grow only in the hot-house of state patronage, infidelity should have reached up to so

lofty a height.

With this fierce, proud and malignant pponent, Christianity has been obliged grapple in circumstances, than which none could be more favorable for the total rout of her forces. Against her, were arrayed the highest powers of wit and science. Heaven suffered minds of the first order to waste their energies in the support of this negation of truth. There scarcely a single department of intelectual labor, in which infidelity has not had distinguished advocates. It has gone down into the subterranean depths of metaphysics, and labored with the energy of a Hume to upheave the foundations human belief. It has traversed the sunny fields of literature, and breathed its oison on the page of history. It has scended the rostrum of the statesman, and in the costume of liberty has employed the force of eloquence to subvert the noble truths of Christian freedom. It has sat on the high places of sacred literature, corrupting the fountains of religious influence, and prostituting the acquisitions of learning to the horrid work of debauching the teachers of men. It has even gone up into the pulpit, and wielded the neavenly sympathies, attractions, and nowers, of that sacred place, against the life of that religion which gave them existence Not satisfied with this wide range of effort, it has descended into the styes of human corruption, and there, by ribaldry, by falsehood, by pandering to all the licentious desires of man, it has oiled with insane energy to shut the door of reformation upon the criminal, and extinguish forever the still glimmering spark of hope in the breast of the aban-

In conducting these wide spread operaions, it brought to its aid all the then present and well remembered corruption of a most degenerate Christianity. infidel wielded the corruptions of the hours, wept as they perused the history

church against the very life of the church. The pride of the hierarchy, the licentiousness of the priesthood, the bigeted ignorance of churchmen, the blood of heroic martyrs, and the contemptable fooleries by which the multitude were deluded, which had defiled the history of the church for centuries, gave to a keensighted infidelity an immense advantage over its opponent. They beasted of its tendency to disenthrall the mind; it was about to introduce the jubilee of knowledge, refinement, liberty, and equality. The latter, wherever it turned, was met by the hideous form of that corruption which had preyed for ages upon the peace morality, and liberties of men. The tenlencies of the former were not yet fully developed. It had not enjoyed space and opportunity for the manifestation of its character. The latter, for a cycle of years, had been the dominant religion of Europe, and partially of Asia and Africa. Around the former clustered all the attractions of novelty, and large hope; around the latter, the damning persecutions, corruptions, hypocrisies, and failures of centuries. Under such circumstances the conflict began, and with such weapons it was carried forward.

For a time these vast efforts portended the ruin of the Christian cause. But it was only for a brief season. These hordes of the infidel ravaged, but they did not conquer; they passed over the land with fire and sword; but they roused the ardor of Christian zeal. They taught the Christian the discipline of their arms. Momentary defeat became the means of the more complete and permanent triumph of the cross. A thousand intellects concentred their keen vision upon the evidences of Christianity. The fields of sacred history and science were trodden in every part by men of robust understanding boundless learning, and profound judgment. With infinite toil, with inexhaustible patience, with superhuman energy, they labored at the defence of our faith. Around Christianity they reared the assaults of irreligion. They aid still more than this; they entered the domains of the infidel. History was met by history, philosophy by philosophy, research by still deeper research. At every step the arms of infidelity were turned against itself. Meanwhile the mask fell from this mockery of religion. It stood forth disclosed in its naked ugliness before the world. Heaven suffered it to occupy a noble theatre on which to act out its true character in view of all coming time. From that scene of raging passion, wild uproar, legalized hate, lust and butchery, need not draw the veil. The memory of that time fills the soul with horror. That scene inspired courage in the Chrisfidel with paleness. His chosen ground was wrested from him. Where ere now the boasts, the jubilations, the pæans of triumph in anticipation of the speedy fall of Christianity, which then deafened the ear of heaven? Where is now that host of philosophers, wits, poets, historians, statesmen and crowned heads, which little more than half a century ago licked the dust trodden by the feet of the strumpet goddess of infidelity? The song of triumph has ceased; the loud huzzas are hushed. The swellings of that wretched atheism, instead of engulfing, have borne the ark of Christian truth high on the solid earth. Doubtless this opponent will still continue to resist the advance of the cross. We know not, indeed, but that he is even now summoning his energies for another fearful struggle. Nor is it improbable that with him, Christianity is destined to grapple most vigorously in the conflict which is to chain the prince of darkness and usher in the millennial morn. Yet she fights with an oft conquered foe; around her are the trophies of victory and the impregnable

John Bunyan.

fences of our faith. The church has

reached a position which commands the

entire field."-Rev. S. M. Fisher.

Who has not heard and read of John Bunyan? The mention of his name brings childhood back again, with the seat in the fire side circle, and "Pilgrim's Progress" in our little hands. One of our earliest memories is this immortal work of the glorious dreamer. The deep enchantment—the romantic interest—the simplicity—the pungency—the power the pathos—the sublime sense and scriptural dignity that pervade this volume, were as much to us as even "Robinson Crusoe." And then, in riper years when what we once read as a fiction became a reality-when the same eyes that brightened over it in our boyish

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Professor Magnesis:
Iton, N. Y., Oct. 8th, 1841.
I cheerfully add my teatimondations of Dr. Jayne's medicated in the search of the found in Carolly, in cases where all other used with decided benefit his without either of these medicates and the search of the search o

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of our heart-how full of cheerful and reviving influences was it to us! Holy pilgrim, we have long had him among our We have talked with himsung with him-rejoiced with himprayed with him-gone to the brink of waters with him and watched him anxiously until the light of the celestial city bid him in its effulgence! And then, the author-the bonafide pilgrim-the tinker-the preacher-the writer-how we love his old memory, and prize his genius, and almost venerate his hearty, earnest piety!-Of all the geniuses of the seventeenth century, give us John Bunvan. The world has its Shakspeare, the church has her Bunyan. Poetry has one Milton, allegory has one Bunyan. The English language has at least one book that is fit for every body; in which (excepting a little Calvinism) the best philosophy and soundest sense are found. in which Christian experience is dramatized with the utmost skill and power -Meth. Paper.

Worth Remembering.

In criticising a book, you are at liberty to remark upon every page. In criticising a newspaper, you must look to its general tone and character. An author may write only when the spirit moves him. An editor must write whether the spirit moves or not.

CHRISTIAN REFLECTOR.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 2, 1842.

To the Readers of the Reflector.

The Committee, appointed to procure an Editor for the Christian Reflector, have the pleasure to announce that they have secured for this important post, a gentleman in whose abilities they have the fullest confidence-the Rev. H. A. Graves, pastor of the Baptist church in Lynn. Mr. G. is a son of the well-known and highly esteemed Rev. Joseph M. Graves, of Claremont, N. H. He is a graduate of Middlebury College, and for the last six years has been laboriously and successfully engaged in preaching the gospel, and universally beloved and respected by the people of his pastoral charge. To the high and holy vocation of the Christian ministry he has devoted his life: but owing to the present, we hope only temporary failure of his health, and from a belief that the Reflector will essentially promote the great interests of evangelical religion, he has consented, at the earnest solicitation of its friends, to take charge of the editorial department. Mr. Graves has edited the Reflector since its removal to this city, so that the readers can judge for themselves, from the specimens thus far given, of his editorial tact, and of the general character and spirit with which the paper will hereafter be conducted. The Reflector will depend for patronage and support, on the friends of revivals and universal benevolence. It will continue to defend steadily and unfalteringly the interests of the poor slave. Its influence will be given, heartily and fully, to the cause of Missions, to the Temperance Reformation, and all other enterprises which are adapted to ameliorate the present condition, and brighten the future prospects of the human race.

The Editor's Debut.

Our best bow to the Public. Excuse us from making a long speech on the occasion, for we feel some embarrassment in being inluced in a manner so very complimen It is some relief however, to remember that the Public and we are already quite well acquainted, though we have not before submitted to the formality of an introduction.

How we shall succeed in satisfying the patrons of the Reflector, and even in fulfilling our own purposes respecting it, we are not not venture to predict. We need not say, that we shall spare no pains to give interest and utility to the paper, to make it all that its its contents shall be rich and various: its course manly and independent; its spirit kind and conciliatory; its criticisms candid and just; its whole character, in fine, such as will secure the esteem of every man who fears God and loves his kind, whether he subscribes to every opinion expressed in its columns or No doubt the paper will partake some what of the character of the Editor's mind, and as no two minds are formed in precisely the same mould, it is not to be expected that the paper he makes up will be just such an one. as all or either of his readers would make: still, God helping him, it shall be a paper dea to thousands of hearts, and warmly welcomed nto thousands of happy Christian families. If any are dissatisfied, we anticipate it will be those who are most fond of controversy: for although we love the truth, and are slow to believe anything not self-evident until it is corroborated by indubitable testimony, we are but very slightly pugnacious. Our bump iveness" is not large, but "firm ness," the phrenologists inform us is very "full." So our readers may expect that with the offensive we shall have but little to do; but on the defensive we shall not be wanting. From uttering what we know to be true, and are convinced we ought to utter, no flattery will seduce us, no threats will drive us. When we must succumb to this, that man or the other, whether our own conscience approve or disapprove of the course pursued, the Editorial air we shall cease to occupy.

We hope our readers will deal as candidly and kindly with us, as we intend to with them. We have nerves as well as other peo-ple, and we beg all fault-finders and dictators to remember this, when they make their "suggestions;" and remember too that we have to cater for persons of all ages, and tastes, and grades of intelligence, and can never get everything into one number of the paper. And with these gentle hints, we conclude.

The Divine Mercy.

"WHO IS A GOD LIKE UNTO THEE, THAT PARDONETH INIQUITY?"

Even the chief of sinners, if he will but repent and plead for pardon, can be forgiven. And within a few weeks past, how many in this city, and in towns and cities throughout the country, have tested this principle of the di-vine nature. These all acknowledge that they have violated the commands of God, not only

liberately and obstinately; and not only for a pected to be ready for occupancy by the first day, a week, or a month, but for a number of January next. of years, until sin had become an invet- If anything characterizes this church which erate habit, and was rolled as a sweet morsel is not common to all Baptist churches, it is under their tongue, and yet God has forgiven the youth and enterprise of its members. The them. Though their sins were as scarlet, male portion of the church is composed althey have become white as snow; though most entirely of merchants and in

Nor is this all. Pardon, as astonishing an their own exertions. But they feel that the act of grace as it is, is but the beginning of God of grace is likewise the God of proving the work. When he has forgiven us, he dence; that the Being whom they worship in unites himself to us by the most tender and the sanctuary and the closet, is the same Beaffectionate ties. We cannot imagine an intimate and endearing relation which he is not business, who controls the affairs of every inwilling to form with us. Think of the shep-herd, who watches over and sacrifices all his ilant, attentive, and kind! Well, the Lord is most instances, their liberality is well proportioned to their prosperity. They are like men me to lie down in green pastures; he leadeth who recognize another master than Mammon, me beside still waters. Think of the name of friend-of the blessings of a real friendship. largest Sabbath schools in the city, containing Is there anything we value more?

"Colestial happiness, whene'er she stoops to visit earth,
One shrine the goddess finds, and one alone,
To make her sweet amends for absent heaven, To make her sweet amend

" Much beautiful, and excellent, and fair, as seen beneath the sun; but nought was reen re beautiful, or excellent, or fair, than face faithful france.

a Father unto you, and ye shall be my sons and daughters." "Can a woman forget her broke up the fallow ground, and paved the child, that she should not have compassion on way before us. her own son? Yea, she may forget, yet will I not forget thee."

tecting care, the ardent friendship, and the parental affection, which God exercises, is ininitely superior to all our human attachments. It has infinite power with it. How much can truly pious. They have before them a secure, valuable and endearing relations.

Boylston Baptist Church, Boston.

of whom nineteen were from the First Baptist

church in this city, sixteen from the Second which it still retains. After its organization, his heart. time the Rev. Robert Turnbull, of Hartford, to be saved, I tremble when I think of a future Ct., was invited and inducted into the pastoral day of retribution. We read of some who will blessed. During the first year he baptized 84 and received 33 into the church by letter. The second year 27 were baptized, and 22 received by letter. The present number of persons belonging to the church is 350, and persons belonging to the church is 550, and as our readers are aware, a glorious revival is now in progress among them, not only quickening their graces, but adding to their list of members. One hundred and fifty conversions are already reported, and a multitude beside are enquiring the way to Zion. So great the second are dependent of the could fancy himself a disciple, where no all he could fancy himself a disciple, where no all he could fancy himself a disciple, where no ed that faith and perseverance will accomplish ed that faith and perseverance will accomplish almost any thing. They have learned that "A little one shall become a thousand-"

"He will hasten it in his time." poses of religious worship, was rented to the Boylston church for a term of years at \$1000, found, when God shall make inquisition once fiction fed the fancy, polluted the taste, stretched arms of mercy. and helped souls to perdition, truth now i and training immortal spirits for the society and happiness of heaven

The interests of the church, however, resay that this important object is about to be secured. Subscriptions to the amount of The number of active Christians is daily \$20,000 have already been obtained, and a increasing, and many of them feel the need of been purchased. It is at the corner of Harriof the city which will soon be scarcely surpassed in the pleasantness of the streets or the density of the population. It is the design of the columns of the Reflector. We have one the columns of the reaction. the columns of the reaction the columns of the reaction.

red like crimson, they have been made as who are in the morning or prime of life; and who are, and ever have been, dependent of are, and even his life for his flock. How vig- as his duty requires him to do. Hence in

about 350 scholars and teachers. An out school also of about 80 scholars is supplied with teachers principally from this congrega-

Nothing is more delightful than to contem plate the existence of a church thus permanently established, prosperous and useful, and to remember how short the time since no such It has been said that a world, in purchase interest existed. Verily, in the church as in even an earthly friend, is gain. What gain the world, we know not now what a day may must the warm sincere friendship of our bring forth. The sketch we recently gave of the First Church carried us back to a period, you not servants, for the servant knoweth not (not far remote either) when a Baptist church what his Lord doeth; but I have called you struggled fourteen years in Boston, against friends; and therefore all things that I have wind and tide, for even a bare existence. heard of my Father I have made known to Now four years afford time enough not only you." Again, think of the endearing relation to plant a church, but to draw hundreds of parents to their beloved offspring; of a around its standard, and unite them to its er to her tender infant; of a father to the communion. How little did our fathers child of his prayers and hopes. How touch-dream of such a day as this? Well, let us ing is parental anxiety, tenderness and love. beware that our prosperity does not harm us And such is the anxiety, tenderness and love, let us see to it, that we cherish the same ferof God to those whom he forgives. "I will be vent, consistent piety, which hallows the

It should be remembered, also, that the pro- Professed Christians uninterested in the prosperity of Zion.

For the Christian Reflector.

We love to contemplate the prospects of the and constant source of joy, which, while they soling reflection! It will last forever. How vain are all the sympathies of humanity, when and comfort; and when they shall pass away sickness comes-when death sets his seal- from these scenes of trial, they have the cheerand we launch away on the ocean of eternity. ing promise that it shall swell into rapturous But with God, life and love never end. To rivers of delight. But all professed Christians Him, death presents no barrier. He is the may not cheer themselves with such a prospect. God of eternity, as well as of time. He will It belongs only to those who bear the fruits of stand by us in death-he will accompany us Christianity. Such, as do not exhibit these beyond it. Is he not the father, friend, shep- fruits, cannot appropriate to themselves a sinherd, we all want? And can He be any gle promise of the Bible. If they cling to them, thing but Love, who offers us such infinitely they do it because self-deception has bound them in its deadly folds, and in the end they will be left to all the misery of disappointment, And what makes their prospects still darker is, This young and flourishing church was that there is little, if any hope, that in this life they will be undeceived. When the alarming onstituted March 27, 1839. Its original number of members was one hundred and twenty, itent, they have no shield by which to thrust truths of the gospel are addressed to the impenaside their power. They feel in their own consciences, that theirs is a dangerous condichurch, twenty-eight from Charles St. church, tion. They may determine to procrastinate thirty-nine from Federal St. church, and eighteen from different churches out of the city. uncertain hereafter, and finally lose their The object of its organization was simply the souls; still while conscience speaks, there is hope occupancy of a new and important field—the that they may be brought to repentance. Bu ment of a Baptist rallying point in the self-deceived professor of religion furnished at the carm and concurrent deliberations of himself with a coat of mail which is absolutely the pastors and churches, whose liberal sac- impenetrable by any of the arrows which the rifices its establishment required. The place messenger of God is permitted to draw from his first occupied by the church, for social meet- quiver. His profession of religion gives him a ings and public worship, was Boylston Hall, free passport to heaven, in his estimation, and the corner of Boylston and Washington Sts., and anathemas of the law die away upon his ear, hence the name adopted by the church, without reaching his conscience, or affecting

and previous to the settlement of a pastor, When I look around me and see those who eleven persons were added to the original profess to be disciples of Christ manifesting no number, making the total number in August, interest in his cause, especially while sinners are 1839, one hundred and thirty-one. At this asking with deep solicitude what they shall do office of the church, which he still continues say, "Lord, Lord, open unto us, for we have to sustain. His ministry, which has always prophesied in thy name, and in thy name been well attended, has been abundantly done many wonderful works;" and to whom is God now doing for this people—so fruits were found exhibiting themselves in his wide and promising is the field they occupy, life. Is it any more than reasonable to expect and so ardent and active are they in its culti- the heaviest judgments of God will light upon vation, that we fondly anticipate, that before his head, who, in the garb of a friend, inflicts a another year shall roll by, their number will deep and incurable wound upon the bleeding be doubled. Christians in Boston have learn-cause of the Saviour? What then must be the God's power is infinite and his promises sure. undertakings, because the attitude in which they stand to Him, and the world around them, makes The "Lion Theatre," having been secured it necessary that He should deal with them as by the Handel and Hayden Society, and fitted with rebellious children. Their prospects for a up, not only for musical concerts, but for pur- future state, as we have already seen, are the most gloomy imaginable. Where will they be a year, and entered by them Jan. 1st, 1840. blood? Let all such professed Christians, as Thus a beautiful and spacious edifice, reared feel uninterested in the prosperity of Zion, for the lovers of pleasure to serve the devil when God is pouring forth his Spirit and conrmed into a sanctuary for the verting the impenitent around them, take the worshippers of the living God. And where alarm, and flee with penitence to the out-

subduing the passions, purifying the heart, Personal Efforts for the Conversion of Sinners.

We have met with a little volume published quire that they should have a meeting-nouse, sometime since at Pittsburgh, which is entitled which, while it would better suit the objects "Friendly Counsel to Christians who desire of religious worship than does the Melodeon, to do good to their Fellow-men." Its contents would release them from a heavy annual rent, are excellent. We think it deserves a reand place them, as a religious society, on a print, in a neater and more modern style, and permanent basis. And we are happy to a general circulation through the Christian

most eligible site for a house of worship has direction in the responsible labors in which son Avenue and Harvard Street, in a section dent we cannot do a better service to our will not scorn, and the poor man not be afraid to enter. They calculate it shall cost What is said on a "high standard of personal with the standard of personal was a standard of personal who is said on a "high standard of personal was a from 35 to 40 thousand dollars—that it shall piety" we need not copy, as few who are be made of durable material—and finished in wanting this, will ask for "friendly counsel"

through ignorance and inadvertence, but de- the most chaste and modern style. It is ex- on such a subject. The following hints are called conversion. On this point much misappre-

Endeavor to get a deep and abiding sense of the condition of the impenitent, as represented in the Scriptures. See them, in the midst of the full blaze of gospel light, blindly rushing down to eternal death. View them as the Bible views them, "condemned already;" John Sil8; already "lost;" and in the midst imminent danger, every moment, of being beyond sceoper the substitute of the pit whence and forbearance and long-suffering of God, by obstinately refusing to accept the salvation he has provided at an infinite expense. Remember the "hole of the pit whence you were digged;" and that, but for the free, rich, and sovereign grace of God, you would now have been in the same condition.

Enter into the Getting of Activit. Endeavor to know the "fellewsing of his sufferings." Be with him in his fasting and temptation; his extreme poverty; his exhausting labors; his mountain retreats for prayer, during the season devoted by the world to repose. Behold him every where meeting the opposition, malice, and scenario of the yery beings he came to save; and select the time when he felt with a sufferings." Be will doubtless recollect the time when he felt will appear like mountains retreats for prayer, during the season devoted by the world to repose. Behold him every where meeting the opposition, malice, and scenario of the yery beings he came to save; and solve the first of the first of the proving the season devoted by the world to repose. Behold him every where meeting the opposition, malice, and scenario of the yery beings he came to save; and the suffering the save to enter into the save has a suffering to the world to repose. Behold him every where meeting the opposition, malice, and scenario to save; the suffering and scenario to save; the suffering and the suffering the save as our own; but holding ourselves or any thing well all or considering ourselves or any thing well all in considering ourselves or any thing well all in considering ourselves or any thing well all in considering ourselves or any thing well all, in

devoted by the world to repose. Behold him every where meeting the opposition, malice, and scorn of the very beings he came to save see him weeping over their obstinacy and unbelief. Be with him in his agony in the garden; in the cruel lacerations of his body; in his racking pains upon the cross; but, above all, in the double anguish of his holy soul, while enduring the hidings of his Father's face. Remember that it was his compassion for sinners which led him to suffer all this. He saw the whole of that ruin into which they are sinners which led him to suffer all this. He saw the whole of that ruin into which they are fallen. He knew the worth of the soul. He knew the unutterable horrors of the "worm that dieth not, and the fire that is not quenched." He requires yeu to feel as he felt. Phil. 2:5. "Let this mind be in you which was also in Christ." "If so be that we suffer with him, that we may be also glorified together." Rom. S:17. Sympathize also with the apostle Paul, who, in view of the obstinate unbelied and impenitence of his countrymen, said "I have great heaviness, and continual sorrow in the continual sorrow in t

deep solicitude for the eternal wenter of ers, let their conversion become an object

hands of this law, and opened a way or sarva-ion to all who will accept of it, as a free gift if God's grace. This salvation is freely flered to all. All might partake of it, "if they Spirit of God does not go with would." Matt. 22:37. But such is the stubbornness and pride of the natural heart, that all mankind obstinately refuse to accept of salvation on the only terms upon which God can bestow it, and preserve the rectitude of his moral government. Would it not, therefore, be doubly just, notwithstanding this wonderful provision. ust, notwithstanding this wonderful provisi for their salvation, if God should leave laws of mind. And its operations are simultaneous with the action of the sinner. No sinner is ever saved contrary to his own will.

The renewing energy of the Spirit is exerted just as the healing power of Christ was manifest in the new forms. This lad loves his surviving the new forms. obeyed, and, in the act of obedience, new life and energy were imparted to the arm, which was of itself perfectly powerless. The sinner is commanded to repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ. Repentance and faith are that work of the Holy spicer Yet, 'It is manifest, that, while the sinner remains inactive, upon the ground that he can do nothing, this work will never be wrought in his soul. It must be in the act of obedience. When Christ commanded the man to stretch forth his hand, if he had replied, "Lord, it is withered and lifeless, I cannot stretch it out," and so refused to make the missions hopes, and the discussion of the control o

on such a subject. The following hints are equally judicious and important.

Endeavor to get a deep and moving sense of the dishonor and contempt done unto God, by the impenitence and unstellie of the multitudes that surround you. They are subjects of his moral government, living at enmity with him, and in open rebellion against his authority. Think how a parent is dishonored by the disobedience of a child. Yet, earthly parents are weak and sinful creatures, like their children. How much greater the dishonor cast upon an infinitely holy God, by the disobedience of the creatures of his power! Enter into the feelings of the Psalmist, and of the weeping prophet, who gave vent to their grief in such strains as these. "I beheld the transgressors, and was grieved; because they kept not thy word." "Horror hath taken hold upon me, because of the wicked that forsake the law." "Rivers of water run down mine eyes, because they kep not thy law." "But, if ye will not hear, my soul shall weep in secret places for your pride." Ps. 119:136, 53,158. Jer. 13:17. Rememer also that God has "set a mark upon those that sigh and cry for all the abominations that are done in the land; and that they only shall escape in the day of his wrath; for he will begin his judgments at his sanctuary." Ezek 3:4.

Endeavor to get a deep and abiding sense of the condition of the impenitent; even those of them who have been well instructed in the doctrines of Christ, And, it is those of them who have been well instructed in the doctrines of Christ, And, it is those of them who have been well instructed in the doctrines of Christ, And, it is the impenitent; even those of them who have been well in the doctrines of Christ, And, it is authority. And, it is those of them who have been well in the doctrines of Christ, And, it is authority. And, it is those of them who have been well in the doctrines of Christ, and in the time in the terms in which they are usually addressed, as, "Come to Christ," "Guo to him," Exc. are not gene of the spirit, "Come to Ch

From a deliberate, firm, and unshaken

all the glory of your success to God. The lawe great heaviness, and continual sorrow in my heart." Try also to imbibe his spirit and feelings, when, at Ephesus, for the space of three years, he ceased not to warn every one night and day, with tears, both publicly and from house to house. Acts 20:31,20. Get your heart deeply imbued with such sentiments and feelings as these, and instead of finding it a difficult task to open your mouth to impenitent sinners, you will feel, with the prophet, that the word of God is in your hearts, like a fire shut up in your bones. Jer. 20:9.

Think much of the love of God towards perishing sinners. Do not think that He delights in the punishment of the wicked. Their misery is the necessary and unavoidable consequence of sin. At an infinite expense, He consequence of sin. At an infinite expense, He Their misery is the neceessary and unavoidable consequence of sin. At an infinite expense, He has provided a way of deliverance from sin and misery. "God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whoseover believed in him should not perish, but have everlasting life." John 3:17. And this wonderful deliverance is freely offered to all. "Whoseover will, let him take the water of life freely." "Him that comet to me, I will in no wise cast out." Rev. 22:17. John 6:37. But, as if this amazing display of divine love were not sufficient to convince His rehellious creatures that He does not delight in their destruction, He has declared with an oath, "As I live, I have no pleasure in the death of the wicked; but that 33:11. While you have fellowship with God in this deep solicitude for the eternal welfare of in this work." nu have fellowship with God in you may gather many useful hints, to aid you may gather many useful hints and was a second hints an

of deep-toned, heartfelt, intense desire.

See that you do not indulge erroneous views of the sovereignty of God. That God is a moral governor, and that he controls all events according to his own sovereign will, is a doctrine evidently taught in the Holy Scriptures. But this sovereignty is exercised in such a manner as to be perfectly consistent with the character of man, as a free moral agent. If the free agency of the creature were taken away, God would no longer be a moral governor. If sinners are lost, it is by their own voluntary choice. God has given them a law, which, if obeyed, would make them perfectly happy, as the angels in heaven. They have broken this law, and exposed themselves to its penalty, which is eternal death. But the Lord Jesus, in his abounding, infinite love, has satisfied the demands of this heaven with the Lord Jesus, in his abounding, infinite love, has satisfied the demands of this heaven with the contraction of the lower of the conversion of sinners. Spend much time in prayer. No Christian ever became eminent in this holy exercise, without visiting his closet frequently. And, if you feel the burden of both of the spend of the s Be much in prayer. This will be the great which is eternal death. But the Lord Jesus, in his abounding, infinite love, has satisfied the demands of this law, and opened a way of salvation to all who will accept of it as a few side.

for their salvation, if God should leave all mankind to perish in the ruin which they have brought upon themselves, and from which they refuse to accept deliverance? But, here is compassion like a God! He determines to make one effort more to save lest singual. shall not be crowned entirely on a summary on the congregation of our recent longing to the congregation of our recent faculties of the soul. He violates none of the charge, is about leaving his widowed mother, the case of the man with the withered hand, in the case of the man with the withered hand. Christ commanded him to stretch it out. He obeyed, and, in the act of obedience, new life in his bosom for years, has mastered every ied, "Lord, it is withered and lifeless, I less nights—the auxious hopes, and the distortion it out," and so refused to make effort, it is perfectly obvious that it here. he effort, it is perfectly obvious that it never would have been heated. And so, when God with a sailor's mother? Who can refuse or commands the sinner to repent, and believe in Christ; if he says, "I cannot repent—I cannot elieve;" and so refuses to make the attempt, see can never be saved. His will not, is his endangered mariner? We commend to our

commands the same to repent, and between the Christ; if he saye, "I cannot repent—I cannot believe;" and so refuses to make the attempt, he can never be saved. His will not, is his cannot. The only answer we can give a sinner, in such a case, is, if he will not repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, he must be lost, for not obeying God!

Although the conversion of the sinner is the sovereign act of God; yet this overeignty is not exerted arbitrarily or capriciously; but according to the dictates of his unerring wisdom, and the promises of his word. God has appointed certain means to accompany certain ends. He has declared with an outh that the conversion of sinners is agreeable to his will. But this, he has appointed to be accomplished through the agency of his word and Spirit. He has committed his word to his people; and promised to give his Holy Spirit to them that ask it. Now, what have we to do, but to lay divine truth upon the conscience of sinners, and ask God for his Holy Spirit to them that task it. Now, what have we to do, but to lay divine truth upon the conscience of sinners, and ask God for his Holy Spirit to make it effectual to their salvation? When and after we have done these, then is our time to repose upon his sovereignly in disposing, according to his infinite wigdom, of the means we have used, and of the sinner on whom they have been used. Our skirts are then clean of his blood.

Endeavor to get clear and experimental views of the nature of that great moral change

time is almost gone, -would it were for ever its purpose the better, it put on the garb of an past:—when we may speak of sailors as fighting our battles; but not till time shall be no more, can we dispense with the sailor in the world of trade and commerce. Men must and will be found to plough the waters of the ocean, and visit other climes that the sailor in the ocean, and visit other climes the ocean, and visit other climes than those in which they first drew their breath. Whilst the ocean they first drew their breath. Whilst the ocean is liable to be torsed with tempests, and rendered mountainous by storms, seamen must be exposed to dangers and to death, to a greater extent than those who dwell on shore. These men, too, even under the most favorable circumstances, must always be deprived of many advantages enjoyed by landsmen. Olet us; if in spite of the malice and envy of the opposite of the talkation which endurate has been said uniformly strongly and the cause which she has labored to susceed the class of the cause which she has labored to susceed that salvation which endurate has the cause which she has labored to susceed the cause which she has a labored to susceed the cause which she has labored to susceed the cause which sh

king of kings, and themselves become mis-

old Neptune, who happened to be seated near us. When the box was approaching, he pulled out his rusty purse, containing a two dollar bill.

The papers of th

Anti-Slavery Prayer Meetings.

MR. EDITOR .- Much has been said and

the subject, and spread out facts, exhort to duty, anti-slavery enterprise. It is in the prayer meaning and force have thereby been obscurn prayer that the yoke may be broken and the first, to engage in controversy v children before a parent, we can pour out our Here, as the altar of truth, we may kindle up sessed and perfectly enjoyed.

In fine, would we secure the speedy destruc- of a newspaper, except by a bare denial. tion of slavery, and the immediate emancipation Mr. Colver speaks of " begging the question bonds, as bound with them." Let us pray that unqualified fraud;" of "obtuseness of intelabolitionists may keep straight in their views, lect," and "unworthiness of trust;" of "the discreet in their measures, and successful in their price of Southern funds and their reëlection;" efforts. Prayer is our strong hold. If prayer is of "logic of which smaller minds would not not heard, all our labors will be but in vain, our be proud," and of the "marvellous intention arguments though strong, our eloquence though faculty of those individuals;" "their double ourning with zeal and moving with over flowing dealing and double talk;" their "audacity" sympathy and tenderness, falls powerless unless and "dark business," and "consciousness prayer is heard and God's Spirit attends our guilt," &c. &c. &c. To language such as this abors. O that all might pray more. My readers, we are under no temptation to respond; nor remember the slave is in bonds; he may die there, will we imitate it. It suits neither our taste, nless you pray. Remember the prayer meeting nor our sense of decorum. It is even more for the abolition of slavery throughout the entire abhorrent to our religious sentiment. A. K.

Providence, Feb. 21, 1842.

Elder Knapp.

A correspondent of the New York Evangelist, in giving an account of things in Boston, uses the following language with reference to

Br. Knapp. Mr. Knapp. has now been in the city seven weeks, preaching twice such day, to crowded signers of the article referred to, and our readers one and all, that Mr. Peck did disassemblies; and his labors seem to have been readers one and all, that Mr. Peck did disassemblies. greatly blessed. He preaches of course in his

e Boston gagement. The effort, however, was Atlas. Atlas. The effort, however, was a failure. The city authorities were prompt and decisive in their movements; and Mr. Knapp and most of his Baptist brethren—not all—stood their ground like men. Since that time, Mr. Knapp has preached on without molestations, and with constantly increasing interest and success. But at the time, it was truly amusing, and not less instructive, to see the very papers that just before had been puffing an adulterer inte public favor as a scientific lecturer, all at once, shuddering with holy horer at vulgarity, as they favor as a scientific lecturer, all at once, shuddering with holy horror at vulgarity, as they call it, in the pulpit! It was amusing to see the sudden zeal for "Christianity," and the tender regard for "religion" that had come over them! But the secret would out—Unitarianism and Universalism had been unceremoniously and effectually touched—especially the latter, and it was resolved on vengeance; and to effect

We have received a note from Mrs. Brown dge of that salvation which endureth unto tain, she has enjoyed the confidence and To all those who feel for the sailor, do we sympathy of the virtuous and good." We are ppeal. Let not their heroism be recorded by the historian, or their value be appreciated by the merchant, whilst Christians are neglecting heir eternal welfare. To advance in the holy cause of their evangelization, we have ample incouragement. Let there be an increased therality, a greater amount of effort, with the ralliy, a greater amount of effort, with the Rev. A. A. Phelps, and to the Missos A. & C. it of fervent prayer, and the time will soon be, when seamen shall make in praises to

Theatres.

The friends of morality and religion will rejoice to learn that the great Theatre of Bos-Israel, because he hath glorified thee. A little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a strong nation: I the Lord, will hasten it in granite edifice is likely to be converted into a house of religious worship. We do not learn that it is actually sold, but it is offered for sale Whole-Heartedness of A Sailor. at a very reduced price, and proposals from During the delivery of a sermon by the Rev. different quarters have been made to its pro-taron Stow, before the Fatherless and Widows ron Stow, before the Fatherless and Widows eiety, in Boston, an incident occurred which entertainment, the manager came forward, outrates the whole-heartedness that is so and with the announcement that from that illustrates the whole-heartedness that is so characteristic of the mariner.

"We were not, little amused," says the Traveller, "in waressing the effect which the sermon had apparently producted on the mind of a warm-hearted, but weather beaten son of worder; "the rush" is in altogether a differ-

us. When the box was approaching, he pulled out his rusty purse, containing a two dollar bill and some odd change, and prepared to deposit his all; remarking rather roughly, that he wished his two was a twenty, he would let 'em know that a sailor had as much feeling as the best of 'em. 'Besides,' said he, 'who knows but my Kate will one day need a lift?' church.

DEAR SIR,-On looking over your paper written, published and scattered through the article entitled Doings at Baltimone land, upon and relating to the question of had not been presented to the public by itself. of last Wednesday I was surprised to find that American Slavery. And although great ability as were Changes Refuted, to which it was American Slavery. And aithough global and argu-and thoroughness of investigation, sound argu-ment and moving eloquence, have attended the with a preface and notes by Mr. Colver. And ment and moving eloquence, nave and probably are discussion, yet there may be and probably are my surprise at this very unusual mode of prosone things having an obvious and important cedure was the greater inasmuch as the bearing upon our success, still neglected or passed over as matters of small moment. One of these things is the anti-slavery prayer meetsemblance of a justification, was according to The propriety and even necessity of prayer in your free consent, and accompanied with an his enterprise is universally conceded. But assurance that its publication in that paper mited and special prayer is too much, far too should not prejudice its appearance as an nuch neglected. And I think mostly because original communication in yours. As I was there is no special morning, day or evening set the bearer of that communication to you, and apart for this purpose. There is time and place as the manner in which it has been dispused for all things, and of course for anti-slavery of may give some ground of surmise that I did not discharge my commission properly, nly object to pray for and converse about. may I request you to give some explanation There should be a time and place when and (as I presume you can) of a procedure so where Christians can exchange thoughts upon uovel, so unjust to the authors of the communication, and I am constrained to add, unless and pray that slavery with all its abominations there be an explanation, so disreputable to may be considered as a thing that was, instead you. I will say nothing of the inaccuracy with of one that now is. The arguments used to which the article is set up except that in seversustain missionary prayer meetings are of al respects the publisher has not followed the equal pertinency and force when applied to the copy, although a printed copy, and that its

As it respects Mr. Colver's notes and pre-matis, and are reconstited to increased feeling face, it may be allowable for me to say, the and effort for the success of our great cause. nuthors of the communication to which he As this is eminently the cause of God and of has annexed them will probably make no retruth, it should draw forth and unite our hearts joinder. It has not been their purpose, from oppressed go free, that the church of our Lord but simply, since their motives and acts had may purify herself from all participation in, or apology for, the nameless God-insulting and statements of the facts as known to them, that coul-destroying evils of slavery. Here, as the public mind might be disabused. Such a children before a parent, we can pour out our hearts to God, in sympathy and unrestrained desires for the poor and heart-broken bond men. gations and reasonings of Mr. Colver than to fellow-feeling. Here, as in a glass, behold to their testimony. Mr. Colver had accused them of corruption, bribery and fraud; and cy of man as man, and recognize all his rights, and pray that they may be more securely possuch charges, thrown abroad in the columns

have not so learned Christ. "When he was reviled, he reviled not again; when he suffered, he threatened not; but committed himself to Him that judgeth righteously." And the Apostle saith, "Avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath.' Respectfully, &c., SOLOMON PECK.

Boston, Feb. 18.

greatly blessed. He preaches of course in bis own style—saying some things that are not in good taste, but nevertheless doing execution. He seems to be a man of much prayer, and of fearless zeal; and is evidently reaching a class of minds that, to human view, could not have been reached by ordinary means. A Professor in one of our Theological Schools, is said to have attended upon his preaching a whole Sabbath, since he has been here, and on being asked his opinion, to have replied—"He is a man of genius and power; and though his preach-man of genius and power; and though his preach-publish it afterwards in our paper as an origcharge his commission properly. He offered asked his opinion, to have replied—"He is a man of genius and power; and though his preaching is not always in good taste, yet no thief, or profane swearer, or drunkard, or adulterer, can sit and listen to him a great while without feeling that the constable is after him."

While preaching in the Bowdoin Square church, an effort was made, as you are aware, by the Boston Times, and some other kindred prints, to get up a mob. The secret history of that effort would be instructive—especially the history of the ferocious article in the Boston Atlas. The effort, however, was a failure.

Whether it was "novel" and "unjust" to Whether it was "novel" and "unjust" to

Whether it was "novel " and " uniont" n adulterer into public the succeeding number; but Mr. C. was pre-rer, all at once, shud-pared, and auxious to reply at the time and in

for itse express man, w fact is, and his Of the Mr. Dat The o nication abroad i

ly their Lowever difficulty will aris able atyli Mr. C. u ous epitl these brondles, to them wit for ourse of truth greatly l

It may Mr. Col cles and ferent st in the co us perha and of ur good fel flourishi The in was poin his writin In the

nrticle " 1 positor. 00 "extracts Reflector of the ern DEAR S of your r the proce

week, as ucation S A letter send, nor N Y., str Wherea Br Tow Northern Thresher, Ball, one to his kno to that So colored y ther Resolve. br. Town

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record, is has not Northern ide app I have on the re made on the case Rev. Mr. in Prince who info which the terial edu liestow u wished to tion Socie apply it.

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funds, bu

Boston, OF To Experies p great goo for its age by, to the childhood ness with the rich a week afte childhood times its o we owe s

education, And the vi familiar i whose just high, and even now mind's eye ed with ab arb of an

tule Asse been said ised," and the oppored to sus ence and We are e the testive no one'a or the aun the short ve refer to

osed them

atre of Boxthat noble erted into a do not learn ered for sale posals from e to its prote evening's ne forward, t from that , stated, that had lost by dollars. No

at the old of Gadsby's n converted e and better. s closed, and an Episcopal tian Reflector.

her a differ-

your paper d to find that BALTIMORE iblie by itself, which it was encumbered Colver. And mode of pro-nuch as the in the Chrisrnish the only according to mied with an in that paper earance as an irs. As I was been disposed surmise that I sion properly, ne explanation of the commuto add, unless disreputable to inaccuracy with pt that in sever-not followed the y, and that its by been obscur-

notes and preme to sny, the n to which he ly make no reoversy with him, a full and plain own to them, that bused. Such a d it remains for ether they will rmises and alle-. Colver than to ver had accused and fraud; and otes has charged will not reply to in the columns are denial. perpetration of seness of inteltrust;" of "the their reëlection; minds would no rvellous intention

" " their double their "audacity" conscionsness of mage such as this to respond; nor either our taste. It is even more "When he was when he suffer ommitted himself ously." And the OLOMON PECK. will assure the

r. Peck did diserly. He offered

carrying it to er of our paper idy full, and we following week. ht appear in the We answered that we might aper as an origtitle was printd with the cercle-"For the ts originality is tent to discern, iolated any en-

th remarks, and ders may judge tances of we exchange better pleased reply appear in the time and in The article to entire; and i lusive produculd its authors t surely speaks for itself .- Mr. C. might with far more reason list. Its editor is a gentleman with whom we express his surprise, that the signers of that have had for sometime a pleasant personal communication should present it to the public acquaintance. And although his editorial through the columns of the Christian Watchman, where "charges refuted," to which it been different from that which we should have was designed to reply, never appeared. The pursued, or shall, as editor of the Reflector,

Mr. Damrell has certified in the note below. or less of which are every week transferred

The decision of the authors of that commu- from the Watchman to the Reflector, we most nication, "not to reply to such charges, thrown abroad in the columns of a newspaper, except former the right to make such etatements or by a bare denial," is of course a matter entire-ly their own. We should think it wise, however, all things considered. The only that paper their preference and support if difficulty attending it is, that the question they deem it the best. We do not complain, will arise in many minds, why the objection- that it is a part of the policy of the Watch able style in which a man writes, should be a conclusive reason for not disproving the charges he brings. It seems that because Mr. C. uses strong, and sometimes opprobri- that paper suffers nothing from pursuing such ous epithets, in the warmth of his discussion, a course, we are very confident this does not. its removal to Boston—his painful uncertainty deed," said she. "There were no ceremonies these brethren deem it quite unworthy their We ought not however to say that there is no notice, to examine the array of facts, and the course of reasoning by which he implicates city, by the Watchman. It now occurs to us, them with wrong, or to show where, in the that in the very last number, an article premises or conclusions lies the error. But (written, we imagine, when the editor was in or ourself, the less of this sparring the better. a very unhappy mood) concludes a statement We shall not be sorry to have an unhappy of certain rather sarcastic and severe remarks controversy close. If it is best for the cause of Mr. Colver relative to the Watchman, by of truth and benevolence that it should ter- saying, "These are but specimens of the outminate here, so be it-we are glad. For we pourings of his mind and heart, upon us,

Mr. Colver may write his controversial articles under greater excitement, and in a dif- Christian Reflector. We will only add, that ferent style from what we and many others we design to observe the same open, ingenwrite, he is still, by no means, the worst man uous, and courteous deportment toward the in the community. Truth and justice require Watchman, that we do toward all the religus perhaps to remind some of his accusers, that Bro. C. is a man of excellent good nature, ure of an exchange. Our plan is—to quarrel and of undoubted piety; farther, that he is in with none of them; but to maintain our own good fellowship with the Baptist ministers principles in a fair and independent manner, around him, and is the beloved pastor of a and to let others maintain theirs as it may please them best. flourishing sister church.

lowing note, the editor knows nothing. The Professor in Waterville College, and pastor

of your readers to so much of the records of the proceedings of the Executive Committee this week for an analysis of its contents, or of the Am. Bap. Anti-slavery Convention, of for more extended remarks, but shall notice

LETTER FROM BR. TOWNSEND.
A letter was received and read from Br. Townend, now a student in Hamilton Seminary,
i Y., stating his pressing need of aid.

Whereupon it was
Resolved, That an immediate appeal in his Pride of Character.

age of that Society.

It is here asserted that a Mr. Townsend—a It is here asserted that a Mr. Townsend—a colored brother, as we are given to understand by what follows—has made application for patronage to the Northern Baptist Education Society, and that he has been refused. Now what I have to remark upon this part of the record, is, that neither of their assertions is true. In other words, the said Mr. Townsend has not been refused the autronage of the

I have another remark or two to make upon the reported speech of Elder Mason Ball, made on the 17th of Nov. last. The facts in plain path of true reputation which they the case are these. In Aug. 1840, I met the ought to pursue, and thus lose a considerable Rev. Mr. Ball, then pastor of the Bap. Church in Princeton, at the Worcester Association.

Their own character is with them so parain Princeton, at the Worcester Association, who informed me that the ladies of his congregation had raised a small sum of money they lose the fair road to its attainment. They which they had forwarded by him for minis- have such a load of worldly honor, a weight terial education, but which they wished to of character so oppressive, that it is with diffiwished to know if the Northern Bap. Educa-tion Society could receive the money and thus which they lose by thinking too highly of apply it. I remarked to him, that we had not themselves, they would find true happiness in that time any colored brother upon our the imitation of Jesus Christ, who in seeking funds, but that we had had such cases, and the glory of his Father, "made himself of no probably should have again; that we made no objection to a candidate on account of his color, and further, that if he wished to pay that of saving sinners. The apostle Paul also, over the money, it should be faithfully applied though he had a most sensitive, and clear apaccording to the wishes of the donors as soon prehension of real dignity, was willing in doas an opportunity presented. Soon after this, ing his duty, to be " contred as the fifth of the of color from Providence, R. I., made applica. How hard is it for the deprayed heart to learn tion for patronage, and being well recom- that "the things that are highly approved mended, he was received as a beneficiary, and among men, are an abomination in the sight the friends in Princeton were duly informed of God!" When shall the true greatness be

As the above extracts are calculated to Ah! What has a poor sinner to be proud awaken against the Society, which I have the honor to serve, an unfounded prejudice, I creature with contempt? Take him in his have thought it my duty to state this much, most exalted state, what has he that he has not that the public might be disabused.

Boston, Feb. 21, 1842.

great good in its day, and deserves respect humined, and u for its age, and faithful services in times gone by, to the denomination and the cause of Christ. We have been familiar with it from childhood. Well do we remember the eager- A gentleman writes to the Publisher from hess with which we welcomed and perused Hamilton, N. Y,-"Your new and beautiful the rich and entertaining sheet, as it entered sheet is well approved wherever it is read, and week after week the paradise of our quiet childhood home. It was worth a hundred ment. It is now the family paper we have And the very impression of its page, with the dreds of minds, and so accomplish an infinite familiar name of "James Loring," under amount of good." whose judicious care its reputation rose so high, and its influence spread so widely, is

fact is, Mr. Colver's chance is small enough, and his privileges limited enough, to satisfy we are sure any reasonable demand.

Of the typographical alterations referred to,

through a fitting organ." No doubt the read-It may be well for us to add here, that while ers of the Watchman all understood the allu-

The inaccuracy complained of by Br. Peck, was pointed out to us by himself, previous to his writing the above communication, and he was assured it was not by design:

In the seventh paragraph, after the word perceiving, a comma was omitted.

In the eighth paragraph, two sentences were printed in Roman instead of italic.

In the tenth paragraph, the word Board was twice printed in Roman instead of small.

All the previous to the seventh volume of this valuable quarterly, commences with the present number. The success which has hitherto attended the work furnishes decisive evidence of its merits. Its influence upon the denomination, and upon the intercests of sacred literature generally, is felt and acknowledges all y, is felt and acknowledges to the previous its valuable calculated to suppresint its valuable quarterly, commences with the present number. We have read the article again, and find three other unimportant typographical errors in about as many columns of our paper.

Thus have the "meaning and force" of his article "been obscured,"!!!! we not careless comparing the columns of our papers.

Thus have the "meaning and force of his article "been obscured,"!!! we not careless comparing the columns of the col article "been obscured"!!!hy our careless compositor.

WILLIAM S. DAMRELL.

OF Of the matter referred to in the fol-"extracts," including the statement concerning Br. Townsend, were forwarded to the Reflector by the Secretary of the Convention, over whose name they appeared. The cause give assurance that the Review will continue of the error he may be able to explain.

For the Christian Reflector.

Dear Sir,—Allow me to call the attention of its patrons and friends, the articles being of the control of the contr Nov. 17, 1841, published in your paper of last week, as relates to the Northern Baptist Education Society. The extract is as follows:—

The extract is as follows his own interests, and those of the cause of

work, and laboring to extend its circulation.

behalf be made through the Christian Reflector.

Br Townsend having stated in his letter that he has applied for aid to the Secretary of the Northern Baptist Education Society, Eld. E. Northern Baptist Education Society, Eld. E. Thresher, and has been refused; Eld. Mason Ball, one of the Committee, stating, also, that to his knowledge moneys had been contributed to that Society with a view to aiding indigent colored young men as beneficiaries; it was further Resolved. That the All t olored young men as beneficiaries; it was fur-her Resolved, That the chairman of this Commit-discharge of his duty, he may sometimes meet tee be requested to ascertain whether or no Br. Townsend can be received under the patrongood name with these, will not of course be

true. In other words, the said Mr. Townsend has not been refused the patronage of the Northern Bap. Education Society, nor has he made application for its patronage.

The and the cross, which conscience may direct them to take up. Some of these dread, with fearful apprehension, lest made application for its patronage.

The and the cross, which conscience may direct them to take up. Some of those rejoicing in hope. The inquiry meetings, which have been held at different places for my religious paper. Yours, and it is on this account mainly that I subscribe for my religious paper. upon some man of color, and he culty they can get about with it. If, as truly meeting of the Board in Nov., a man world, and the offscouring of all things. clearly discerned which God will approve?

received at the hand of his Maker? If the Yours, &c., E. Thresher. pride of character which we condemn lodges in the heart of a professor of the religion of

Farther Encouragement.

Pleasing Testimony.

judicious readers. A kind word-especially ors, and had for weeks-in some cases, been an honest expression of approbation, is (to an pleading with God for their conversion. How Editor) at almost any time, a word "fully now, must be their joy! Following these areful study and earnest toil.

leep interest with which he has perused its before." Then said her friends, it must have columns. He then kindly tells us, that "as a been a Baptist church; no place for you-you family religious paper, he esteems it superior to any with which he is acquainted;" and much interested to heed the injunction. After makes the following statement, which we going again, however, the inhibition was yet

"Some six months since I called on one of Sabbaths she attended no meeting. But she our deacons, and asked him to subscribe for could not rest—the truth had taken fast hold the R., but he declined, saying that he took more papers than he ought, &c. I how-Baptist church "--and in so doing, she found ever thought it was important that he should it to a precious Saviour. ing, his family (a very intelligent one) invariably first sought and read the R. in preference to all the others. Please let your readers know who your editor is. If you wish me But the most affecting part of this baptismal

confidence." others may thank them too.

Knapp's Liberator.

A friend calls us to account, for stating is here, or that his grace is infinite. ome time since, that a rupture had taken place between Messrs. Garrison and Knapp, and that Mr. K. had issued a small sheet, in which he says "he has a story to tell which should cover his former associate, Mr. G., with shame, and his prompters and council with ineffable religion and learning, by patronizing the ture, and had not formed the least opinion in this purpose. the world concerning it. And surely we stated nothing but the simple fact announced by both nothing but the simple fact announced by both the simple fact announced by both the reason of such a declinature, on the We have no notion whatever of discussing ety admit our brother's communication. The dreampt of." publication of this would be almost sure to inhave told what Knapp says, we will here inform our correspondent.

The Revival in Boston.

during the last week, have developed facts and presented scenes that might well make the angels rejoice, and the devils trembleand all beholding saints exclaim, "The Lord is in this place;" "This is the gate of heaven." Some have been converted, who, until this midst of life, who as moral men and good bondage at the South? citizens, have hardened themselves under the appeals of the pulpit from childhood, have at length discovered that their own righteousness was but filthy rags, and have sought the robe of Christ's. In one congregation, two wholesale dealers in ardent spirits, have vielded to the Saviour, and abandoned the coursed traffic.

Baptismal Scene.

We had the pleasure last Sabbath morning of witnessing the baptism of twenty-five rejoicing converts at Baldwin Place. After a most appropriate and impressive discourse by Bro. Stowe, he descended to the baptistry, where he was first may be a last to the baptistry, oking man, who, as Bro. S. remarked while enjoyed here and elsewhere. the city, a respected and wealthy gentleman, whom even his beloved pastor had regarded Nothing is more gratifying to the conducted with ability, and has a large subscription with a good feelings on the part of sympathy and good feelings on the part of several other men, whose wives were profess-

spoken-and like apples of gold in pictures of were a husband and wife together-then spoken—and like apples of gold in pictures of silver." It helps to sustain his energy—to relieve his anxiety—to disperse his ennui, and to nerve him for fresh and yet more vigorous efforts. Give us the feeling, that our readers early childhood, had now been blessed to his axiety—to formula. watch our course with the interest of friends, conversion. Another a daughter, the last of and duly appreciate the exertions we make to a family, all of whom are now hopefully pious. furnish them, week by week, with a "rich Another an orphan, whom God, by a peculiar casket of wholesome and delicious fruits," care, had befriended and preserved from and we will serve them, with the utmost childhood. Another a young lady, who had pleasure, and to the farthest extent. We will been led by a mysterious Providence under cheerfully give them the results of our most these influences which were now so sweet to her soul. Of her we learned after the service, We are led to this expression of our feelgs, by a letter sent to our publisher, from but on her way to meeting a few Sabbatha ne of the men who assembled at Worcester since, she missed the street, and coming to a in the spring of 1838, to consider the expediency of establishing this paper—a citizen of what house it was. On returning, she de-Albany, N. Y. He speaks particularly of the scribed her route, and was told it was the olicitude he felt respecting it, on hearing of Catholic church that she attended. "No in with regard to its future character, and the there, but such preaching as I never heard

have it, and therefore sent it to him at my own One of the candidates baptized on this expense. Last week he called on me, and said he was not willing to receive so good a paper family are pious—the first to come out on the without paying for it, &c. He said he con- Lord's side, of a whole circle of near and dear sidered it the best of the three religious pa-relatives. One was a lad, whose father took pers he took, and on the subject of Slavery it him aside awhile since, and with tears falling num aside awine since, and with teats raining fast upon his cheeks, said, "Lewis, you must be a Christian—you must seek the Saviour."

more positively laid upon her, and for a few

to act as your Agent here, I will do it with scene was the conclusion. Br. Stow led down pleasure, but I hope you will announce the into the water a meek and innocent looking editor's name, as I could then call with more child, saying as he did it-"Twelve years old-quite too long to live in sin"-and hav-Our friend is not the only one who has call- ing baptized her, and led her up, who should ed for the name of the editor. The demand meet them at the head of the baptistry but a has come from all quarters, and is, with this trembling old man, of more than 80 years, number of our paper, answered. We hope whose whole life had been spent in serving all our friends and agents who have delayed Satan and opposing God. He had buried two exertion on behalf of the paper, waiting for wives, who were eminently pious, and was this announcement, will now be on the alert. now living with a third of like character If the paper is any thing like as good as our But no influence had been sufficient to check friend at Albany would make us think, it is him in the downward way to hell, till the certainly worthy a still increasing circulation. present time. What a miracle of grace was Let those young men who want the paper here! What a contrast, in these two casesgratis, or even to make a little money out of each doubly interesting from its extremity. it, while at the same time they are doing Representatives of a past and of a coming good, improve this opportunity. We will generation entering the church of Christ thank them heartily, and a few months hence, together. The thin-haired father of fourscore years, and the tender daughter of only twelve. We looked—and wondered—and wept. Who that witnessed that scene, can doubt that God

Instances of a united and public expression of hostility to slavery, and often, of non-fellowship cover his former associate, Mr. G., with shame, and his prompters and council with ineffable meanness; "—as if, in having thus chronicled a notable fact, we had taken sides on the council on the state of the state question. So far from doing this, we knew these in this number of our paper. But want nothing whatever of the causes of their rup-

tion, but the rounds of the papers. carries, and going the rounds of the papers. conceive. There certainly must be something those matters, and hence can with no propri-

MR. EDITOR,-I was happy to see in your rolve us in a controversy. Since, however, we paper of last week the resolutions recently have told what Knapp says, we will here inform our readers that Mr. Garrison and his friends declare those charges utterly groundless, if the charge is the opinion of them was also forwarded to the Christian Watchman, but they were refused a not malicious. And such is the opinion of place in its columns. I think, sir, the time is at hand, when the desire, cherished by most persons who take a religious paper, to get the news, and to be informed of what is going on Still it goes on with increasing power.
New and striking cases of conviction are daily occurring, and persons of every faith, and class, and character are among the number of interest among our sistet churches, whether I

For the Christian Reflecter.

Query. Some have been converted, who, until this revival, had never heard a sermon from an interfere with the laws and policy of the evangelical minister; others, who for many kingdom of Denmark, (which is of this world) years had been confirmed in infidelity; and so far as to entreat for the liberation of the Rev. nany who had rested on Universa ism, and who Messrs. Moensters, that they may go at had not only felt, but expressed the most de- large; and not feel a kindred interest for the termined opposition to the doctrines of evangelical truth. Many in the prime and imprisoned for life in the worse than Egyptian

> An answer to the above query from some one capable would solve a mystery to an INQUIRER.

The Twenty-second of February.

By a pleasing coincidence, the birth-day of the venerated Washington, and the anniver-A large distiller, and another vender, beiging to the same congregation, have taken year on the same day. Boston never before their place among the inquirers. Baptisms celebrated the natal day of the "greatest of are occurring in the different churches every heroes, and first of men," more appropriately Sabbath, and all our houses of worship are than on the present occasion. During the crowded to overflowing. The number of day and evening, the walls of Faneuil Hall persons baptized during the present month, resounded with the burst of patriotism, and we will report in our next number. Daily the sounds of rejoicing over reclaimed and remeetings are still continued in most of the deemed drunkards. There was something churches. Bro. Knapp is preaching this very pleasant in seeing the portraits of Washweek, afternoon and evening, at the Marlboro' ington and his fellow champions of civil free-Chapel. Next week he is engaged to labor dom, mingled with ensignia of moral freedom The Christian Watchman is the old Eaphist paper of New England. It has done great good in its day, and deserves respect for line and the haughtiness of men shall be humbled, and the haughtiness of men shall be humbled. derful reformation is this! What a contrast has it caused in the social happiness of thou-We had the pleasure last Sabbath morning sands! God speed the noble work, until

where he was first met by a tall and venerable

recognized in the person of the candidate, the vicinity, much to the gratification of the Nathan Gurney, Esq., one of the aldermen of friends of the cause, and we doubt not with

Editorial Gleanings.

TRANSPORTATION ON THE SABBATH.-Thir-

unauthorized by any holation of the law of be lamented as a violation of the law of God; and its discontinuance is recommended to the proprietors of the transportation lines."

C. M. Thurston, Esq., in a

MONEY SAVED.—C. M. Thurston, Esq., in a SANSOM STREET CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA.

s still going on.

Roxbury, who was a man of great wealth, has the Christian Journal.

Theological school connected with the Harvard University.

It is also stated that Thomas Otis, Esq., who gave \$15,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Missions, added a bequest of \$10,000 to the American Bible Society.

New Inventor.—A Rotary knitting loom has been invented, by which a good knitter, with two or three ordinary assistants, will turn out about a thousand pairs of stockings

with two or three ordinary assistants, will turn out about a thousand pairs of stockings or gloves per day! What are we coming to?

The Methodist Church—The Minutes for the year 1841, just published, report the entire number of the Methodist Episcopal

It is spreading into different neighborhoods and towns.

Finally, God is doing wonderful things in this section of the country. There is some revival in Hill, Salisbury, Warner, Boscawen, Franklin and Sanbornton. In fact, from all parts the sound of reformation is heard.

The Rev. Charles Evans, late of Dorchester.

church to be,

Members, Preachers, 4.002 Total, 892,780 THE NESTORIANS.—The last lecture before Mass., to become their pastor. the "Young Men's Society for diffusing Mis-Justin Perkins, recently returned from Persia. He said "The Nestorian Christians were the remnant of a once vast sect—a sect which carried the Gospel to China, and many other portions of the Eastern world. Their history has been a chequered one. But whether in prosperity or in adversity, some of the brightest specimens of piety, since the days of the apostles, are to be found among them. They attribute their conversion to Christianity to Thomas. This is the current tradition; and incidental evidences of its truth are found in their ritual, and in the general custom among them of naming their churches, Mar Thoma, i. e. in honor of him."

MarYohanna followed Mr. Perkins with a few remarks. Says the Recorder, sionary Knowledge" was delivered by Rev.

few remarks. Says the Recorder,

The resolutions were many fail on the Calibratian to so enviable a height of morality?

FREE LABOR.—The crop of sugar on the largest on record—from 40 to 45,000 tons. Free Chinese laborers are employed at 8 rupees pr. month, exclusive of rations—thus proving the vast superiority of free overslave labor. The slave holders prophesied at the date of the emancipation of their slaves, that their ruin was inevitable—but time has shown them that "honesty is the best policy" always.

PILGRIM TAX.—The abolition of the Pilgrim tax at Gaya alone, involves the British Government in the annual loss of £20,000 steriling to its revenue. Public sentiment compelled the abolition, and when public sentiment shall become corrected and strong enough, the same Government will be compelled to relinquish the revenue arising from the infamous Opium trade. And such a day will come.

Cost of Travel.—The fare of the traveller, on what is called the overland route from Calcutta to London, is \$650.

CLERGY AID Society.—The Bishop of CLERGY

of Conversion," are recognized and acted on, as far as our observation has extended, by min-ARANSPORTATION ON THE SABBATH.—Thir-ty out of thirty-two increhants of Cleveland, Ohio, have agreed with each other not to patronize those transportation lines that co-patronize those transportation lines that coonio, nave agreed with each other not to patronize those transportation lines that continue travelling on the Subbath day.

Eighty-one firms and individual merchants of Philadelphia have affixed their respective rejoice to see that the gospel has not been so learned here. In fact we have never see the real more thorough, on all points requisite to real The undersigned, interested in the western trade of Philadelphia, hereby express their opinions, that the transportation of merchandize by our canals and railroads on the Sabbath, is unauthorized by any necessity, and much to be lamented as a violation of the law of God; and its discontinuance is recommended to

Revivals.

MONET SAVED.—C. M. Thurston, Esq., in a recent speech in behalf of the blind, delivered in the First Baptist Church of Louisville, Ky, declared that the temperance reform would save to Louisville, the present year, more than two hundred thousand dollars!

Free Labor.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Evangelist expresses the following opinion, to which we heartily subscribe.

Free labor, and its interests, free labor at the North, at the West, in the East, and in the South, every where alfike, is the great object which should attract the attention of the patriotic of all parties. The free labor interest embraces one third, at least, of the southern country. And the extension of it to the whole land would be the consummation of our political prosperity. In saying this, and in repudaiting dissolution, or any sectional or party feelings, I know I express the views of nearly every abolitionist in the coûntry.

Southern Freing.—The writer quoted above says;

The defeat of the slaveholders, in a fight of their own seeking for which they had carefully prepared, and in which they have sacrificed the good name of their most popular and effective speaker, to no purpose, mortifies them very doelings, the continuance of the revision who have been won by the truth to make its own imprezzion upon the beart. This has been generally the character of these who can appreciate, and be promptive to action by the reasonableness of the duty reged. This has been generally the character of the continuance of the revised serious the southern papers convinces them that the reign of their deeply. The tone of the greater portion of the Northern, and many of the best Southern papers convinces them that the reign of petition is no longer tenable. They know, too, that every man will leave the approach of the part of the southern papers convinces them that the reign of petition is no longer tenable. They know, too, that every man will leave the approach and the first papers convinces them that the reign of petition is no longer ten

despotism is over. And they foresee clearly that their ground on the right of petition is no longer tenable. They know, too, that every man will laugh at any future threats of disunion from them, as insincere and childish. They have betrayed themselves, and lost the price of their treasont. A few more similar defeats would kill slavery, and they know it.

What New project is this?—The papers tell us of "A new version of the Bible" about to be published at Philadelphia, entitled "The English version of the Old and New Testa". English version of the Old and New Testa-ments, carefully revised and amended by sevments, carefully revised and amended by several Biblical scholars." Its prospectus is said to assert that it "is a mere personal enterprise, entirely unconnected with any society or sect." Farther we learn that baptize is rendered immerse.

Misportune.—Seventy-two boxes of clothing, &c., forwarded to missionaries in the West, have been consumed by fire at Detroit. Value of loss about \$2,000.

Shurtleff College, Alton, Illinois, cf which Elder Adiel Sherwood is president, has been blessed with a revival. Several of the students have been baptized, and the good work is still going on.

this time. LIBERALITY.-Mr. Benjamin Bussey, of Andover. The following is extracted from

given one half of his property for the estab-lishment of an agricultural school on the place where he lived, at Roxbury; one quarter to the Law school, and one quarter to the Theological school connected with the Har-

The Rev. Charles Evans, late of Dorchester England, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the Baptist church, South Reading,

Congress.

cused upon their own request from serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs. These pure

few remarks. Says the Recorder,

"It was a scene of thrilling interest, to hear such a stranger, the representative of an oppressed people, famishing for the bread of life, lifting up the Macedonian cry, in one of our own assemblies, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us," —Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us," —Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us," —Come over and help us, "Come over and help us,

CLERGY AID SOCIETY.—The Bishop of Calcutta has formed a society, whose object is to provide, by voluntary contributions, for an increasing number of humble, devoted Episcopal ministers in Northern India—a plan to which none can object—10 which all must bid God speed.

3. Resolved, therefore, That the rate of duties on foreign imports ought to be augmented beyond the rate of 20 per cent., so as to produce a net revenue of twenty-six millions of dollars, twenty-two for the ordinary expenses of Government, two for the payment of the existing debts, and two millions as a reserved fund for contingencies.

dobts, and two millions as a reserved use a under the firm of BINDY & MARTIN, and laws take contingencies.

4. Resolved, That in the adjustment of a taggree of the Compromise of the Compromise Act revenue, the principles of the Compromise Act records the principles, defended in the article on our first page, entitled "Defective views cially maximum rate of advalorem duties should have been assumed as a reserved use as a most of twenty-six millions of the Compromise Act represents the principles, defended in the article on our first page, entitled "Defective views cially maximum rate of advalorem duties should have been assumed to the continue of the continue of

be established, from which there ought to be as

be established, from which there ought to be as little departure as possible.

3. Resolved, That the provision in the act of the Extra Session for the Distribution of the Proceeds of the Public Lands, requiring the operation of that act to be suspended, in the contingency of a higher rate of interest than 30 percent, ought to be repealed.

6. Resolved, That it is the duty of Government at all times, but more especially in a session, such as now exists, of general embarrassment and pecuniary distress, to abolish all uscless institutions and officers, to curtail all unnecessory expenses, and to practise rigid economy.

economy.

7. Resolved, That the contingent ex-enses of two llouses of Congress ought to be greatly reduced; and the mileage of members of Congress ought to be regulated, and more clearly defined.

S. Resolved, That the expenses of the Judicial Department of Government have of late years been greatly increased, and ought to be diminished.

diminished.

9. Resolved, That the diplomatic relations of the United States with Foreign Powers have been unnecessarily extended, during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

been unnecessarily extended, during the last twelve years, and ought to be reduced.

10. Resolved, That the franking privilege ought to be further restricted, the abusive sees of it restrained and punished, the postage on letters reduced, the mode of estimating distances more clearly defined and prescribed, and a small addition to postage made on books, pamphlots and packages transmitted by the mail, to be graduated and increased, according to their respective weights.

11. Resolved, That the Secretaries of the State, of the Treasury, of the War and of the Navy Departments, and the Postmaster General, be severally directed, as soon as practicable, to report what offices can be abolished, and what retrenchments of public expenditure can be made, without public detriment, in the respective branches of the public service under their charge.

heir charge.
After the resolutions were read, Mn. Calnow said that they went for a violation of the Com-promise Act. Mr. Clay said that he would be able to show that they did not, but were in con-formity with it. They were then made the special order for the 24th inst.

The Rochester Democrat says, "The Secretary of the Savings' Bank of this city told us yesterday that a lady has just deposited \$125 in that institution, saved by her husband from the avails of his day labor since he has signed the cold water pledge, in June last."

General Intelligence.

CASE OF THE CREOLE—The instructions of he Secretary of State to Mr. Everett were communicated to the Secrete on Monday, and meaning that the unqualified approbation of Mr. Calheun!

No sketch, nor analysis, of these instructions any where given, and of course we are unable to evaluate the seeming improscibility of able to explain the seeming impossibility of eatisfying, in such a matter, the views of Mr. alhoun and the expectations and principles of he men of the free States.

We shall look with anxious interest for this ent, which we shall, at the earliest mo-

Loss of the Charten Oak.—The steamer Charter Oak, which left New York on Wednesday afternoon last, encountered a severe storm about half-past ten in the evening. She soon became unmanageable, and laid in the trough of the sea until Thursday morning, about five o'clock, when she drifted ashore on the south side of fisher's Island. The passengers were landed in the life boat. They were treated with kindness and attention by the people of the island, and some vessels were procured, in which they were conveyed to N. London and Stonington, from whence they arrived safe in Stonington, from whence they arrived safe in Boston last evening. The Charter Oak is still ashore, and her preservation or destruction de-pends upon the weather.—Cour.

AN AFFECTING SCENE.-We were told that last Sabbath week was a day appointed at Truro for offering prayers for the mourning fiends of those, belonging to that town, who found a watery grave in the Octobergale. The mourners assembled in one of the churches, and unitedly invoked the "God of prayer" to sanctify and bless these late afflictive bereavements.

tify and bless these late afflictive bereavements. The house was nearly filled with those whose habiliments indicated they mourned some lost one. We are not able to say why prayers had not been previously offered, unless it was from the long and strongly cherished hope that some of the missing would yet return. The occasion was one of deep interest and solemnity.

Barnstuble Pat.

THE SLAVE TRADE.—The Texian, of the 28th of January, says:—"We are gratified that the late treaty, entered into by General James Hamilton, on the part of this Government, and Lord Palmerston, on the part of Great Britain, concerning the suppression of the slave trade, has been ratified by our Government."

An address, signed by 60,000 names, among

An address, signed by 60,000 names, among Matthew, the Apostte of Temperance, has been forwarded from Ireland to this country, calling upon all Irishmen to make common cause with the abolitionists.

LIBERALITY. Hon. Stephen C. Philips, of Salem, has presented to that city the handsoms num of twenty-five hundred dollars to be expended in improving the Common Schools in Salem.

Hon. George N. Briggs, of this State, has been chosen President of the Congressional

Temperance Society.

A destructive tornado passed over Mayfield, in Cuyahoga Co., and Kirtland, in Lake Co., Ohio, on Friday, the IIth inst. Buildings were destroyed, and fonces and forests prostrated, and covered prostrated.

and several persons severely injured A workshop connected with the Piano Forte Warehouse of L. Gilbert, 416 Washington street, Boston, was destroyed by fire last

The resolution before the Common Council in Boston, requesting the Legislature to repeal all License Laws, has been rejected by that Mr. Clay has written to the Governor of Kentucky, resigning his seat in the Senate— the resignation to take effect at the end of the month of March.

The citizens of Concord, Mass. have subscribed \$50,000 for stock in the contemplated railroad to Fitchburg.

Marriages.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Frederick C. Hatch to Miss Laura A. Chandler. On Sabuth evening, by Rev. Mr. Neale, Mr. Edward Hatch to Miss Rhods A. Dauforth, both of Roxbury. In Jouuslem, N.Y.. on the 6th thit, by Ekler Wm. Frany, Mr. Ivane Haleht to Miss Lydin Armets, all of J.

Deaths. On Saturday the 19th uit, Mrx. Elizabeth Gariach Rand, with of Mr. R. R. Rand of this city. Mrs. Rand was exceeded member of the First Baptist Society in this city. Mrs. Rand was exceeded member of the First Baptist Society in this city. Modest and retring, she was known only to few; but by those few sile was much beloved, and is new most sincerely largest the series of the ser

Notice.

OLD BOARD OF CHRISTIAN REPLECTOR.

A Special Meeting of the Gld Board of Managers of the Cartation of the Gld Board of Managers of the Subscript of the Gld Law of TUBBAY the 8th Merch Subscript. As n. on TUBBAY the 8th Merch inst.

Beautiful of the Gld Law of TuBBAY the 8th Merch inst.

Beautiful of the Gld Law of TuBBAY the 8th Merch inst.

C P. GROUNTENDO. time and be present.

C. P. GROSVENOR, Gen. Agent.

Wordester, March 2, 1542.

Upholstery.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in Business under the firm of BUNDY & MARTIN, and have taken stores No. 22. Cornhill, where they noted to carry on the UPPOLSTERY BUNNESS to all its branches. Matteness, Pers and Chair Coshones made to refer; also, all trade Forniture nearly repaired and painted. A share of public patennage is selicited.

Doetry.

To the Absent Mariner.

BY MISS MARY L. GARDNER. God keep thee! to his power we trust God keep thee: to his power we trust
To guide thy fragile bark,
When the storm-spirit is abroad
On pinion wild and dark;
When his fierce breath distends the sail, Or bends the creaking mast, And notes of terror and of death Peal forth on every blast,— Then may he hold thee in his hand, And guide thee all unharmed to land God keep thee! may his gracious smile Rest gently on thee now,-And placid be the waves that play

About thy vessel's prow; And may His broad, protecting shield,— His pure, life-giving breath, Protect thee from the fearful touch Of postilence and death. And bring thee safe from storm and strife, To bless thy watching, anxious wife. God keep thee! is no echo borne e swift-sailing air O'er the far sea, to greet thy ear,

Of this, her anxious prayer.—
That loads the passing wing of night,
And with the morning mounts,
Uncasing, tireless,—it wells forth, From love's undying fount; God gave that love Its power shall shield from every ill,— And o'er the dark and stormy main, Shall want thee safe to home again!

Obituarn.

Arnold P. Cargill.

Leaves have their time to fall, And flowers to wither at the north wind's breath; And stars to set; but all,

Thou hast all seasons for thine own, O, Death MRS. HEMENS.

It is with feelings of melancholy pleasure, that we add another name to that cloud of witnesses who, in their parting hour, when all but sincere motives may be regarded as having ceased to operate. have testified to the power and excellence of religion as a support and joy in death.

ARNOLD POTTER CARGILL, son of Mr. Willard and Mrs. Mary F. Cargill, was born May 17, 1823. His parents lived and still live at Wrentham, Mass. In infancy and childhood, he was mild and pleasant. Towards his parents, his sister, and his juvenile associates, he displayed the same amiable spirit.

One day, when about six years old, he, being in the road, imagined some boys were following him, crying in his ears, 'You cannot live! You cannot live!" Looking round he was surprised to see no one near. The occurrence deeply impressed him; insomuch that for a considerable time he seemed very thoughtful, from the belief that his end was near. He enjoyed an inestimable blessing in the counsel, the example, and the prayers of pious parents. His mother taught him to pray every night as he retired, and also in the morning when he arose,-a practice which he observed with the utmost strictness.

In recounting his religious exercises, a little before his death, he said he was always, so far as he could remember. satisfied of the unspeakable importance of religion, and of its necessity and value to himself. He had always resolved to obtain it, if nossible, some time before death. Like too many others, however, he was led to defer attention to the great topic. Pleasant and social, he had as many friends as acquaintances, and becoming subject to the common but egregious error, that religion would despoil him of the pleasures of life, and the objects of industry, he at first concluded to decline its comforts and its hopes, till time and age should abate his keen relish and capacity for passing enjoyments.

his resolution, however, did not exclude the strivings of God's Holy Spirit. Arnold's conscience was too much alive and enlightened to suffer him to repose in sin; and he had frequent and powerful misgivings in regard to the course he had resolved to pursue.

Still his strictly moral character, his regard for the feelings and reputation of Christians, his abhorrence of an oath or a falsehood, and his conscientious avoidance of vicious habits or sinful pleasures. justly secured him the confidence and love of all. He was often deeply impressed, and particularly while on a visit to his friends at Milbury, in Sept. 1841. Once hearing Rev. Mr. Fittz pray, he felt confident, as he said, that this minister had received the complete history of his life and character, so exactly were both described in the prayer. It is needless to

say that this suspicion was unfounded. After his return, and the commencement of the winter school, a protracted meeting was commenced in Attleborough. At first, he declined to attend, seeming quite willing, however, that others should go, and after a little time, evincing a decided wish that his sister should, and, if possible, obtain a hope in the Saviour. As her feeble health forbade her entering to so great an extent as himself into pleasures of a social and worldly kind, he was anxious she should obtain the comforts of religion to supply their place, while he suffered his attachment to those pleasures to debar him from pursuing the

same course. Poor young man! Little did he apprehend the changes which a few short weeks would produce! Little did he imagine that before the school, whose continuance, as he proposed to himself, should measure the period of his neglect of God, should close, death should come to seal up his account for the judgment! That both teacher and scholars should be called to offer their last sad tribute of respect to

gle her tears with those of their parents it is God's will. at his exit, and, herself now a believer, Wednesday, February 2, his mother find her great consolation in the assurance asked him what, provided he could be rethat religion had prepared him for death! stored, he should desire to live for? He Such is the fallacy of human expectations, answered, "To glorify God."

earthly love.

But the feelings of Arnold, at least, the allotted seats.

earnestly then his sister, yet God had expired. preferred her in the first display of his pardoning love.

He continued in this frame, however, but a little while. The day of divine not as those without hope. They find a truth and mercy was dawning upon his own soul. He became fully determined in the pursuit of religion, resolved to obtain the Christian's hope, or to perish in the effort,-to engage and abide in the service of God, whatever should become of himself. Entertaining this view and resolution, he became more composed, and, at times, even cheerful. He had never appeared to himself so great a sinner as others had represented themselves to be in their own conceptions, and on this account was sometimes unhappy, But he was advised, without delaying to measure his sinfulness, to cast himself, precisely as he was, on the mercy of God, through Jesus Christ,-counsel which he was induced to follow.

The latter part of the first week in on the exercises of religious discourse, Scriptures, he gained a more stable and conversed, prayed with and for his young never be rejected who presents himself companions who remained afar from with his whole heart to Jehovah, and Christ, urging them to embrace what pleads for the salvation of Christ. night in all likelihood prove their last R. I., and, overcoming a diffidence which discovered to him his error when a remonce seemed invincible, he spoke to every edy must have come to late. Let the once seemed invincible, he spoke to every acquaintance who might be "living without God and without hope in the world," on the necessity and importance of personal devotion to God. At home, he sonal devotion to God. At home, he sonal devotion to God. At home, he sonal devotion to God, Christian. equally displayed the zealous Christian, ample. and with promptness and fervor bore his share in the family devotion.

But his Christian career was now approaching its bound; ended, alas! almost as soon as begun. Saturday, January 15th, he spoke of being unwell, and on

the day in conversation and prayer. But imputed to them, and men are slow to cidedly ill, and from this time constantly self-denying endeavors, by the purest mohis friends coming in from the meeting at Attleborough, and telling of some of his py in God, he quickly answered, "Never monster, proved to be his own brother." more so." He added, "I can never bless God enough for having renewed my heart before he laid me here. Had he not done so, I should have been afraid; but now,

all the comforts of life." his lifeless remains. Little did he deem care of me," adding, "We must give up reached a point pending these deliberations we add, that the fugitive slave may safe-

own, on account of her precarious hold he could give up all his friends, father, on life, should so soon be called to min- mother, and sister, he replied, "Yes, if

and such the inconsistency of the purest | The closing scene was now at hand Through the day he lingered in extreme arthly love.

Himself, with a number of his school- distress, and got no sleep. This continmates, had agreed to attend the meetings ued through Wednesday night, during together, partly, it is probable, through the greater part of which he seemed curiosity, and partly, as it afterwards appeared, to test a resolution they had at meeting, he begged to be allowed to formed, that in case they should be con- go home, saying he was excessively versed with, or invited to present them- wearied. At other times, he would deselves for prayers, they would soon show sire to be baptized, and, pointing to the they were not to be frightened into reli- floor beside the bed, he would cry, "Baptize me here." A few minutes before six, on Thursday

soon underwent an evident change. His morning, February 3d, he said, "I am mind became solemnized; his former going!" He seemed perfectly calm, and impressions were renewed; and he re- his reason returned—a "lightening before solved to comply, should he be strongly death." Alluding to the family, he said, urged to sit with the inquirers. Wednes- "Where are they? Call them." They day evening, December 22d, saw him, were summoned. On their coming in he with the utmost concern depicted in his said, "Bring a light that I may see them." countenance, occupying a place on one of His father and sister first approached, the allotted seats. when, giving his hand, he said, "Good-His religious concern became more in-by!" His mother coming in, said, tense, till he found himself, as he thought, "My son, are you going to leave us?" willing to surrender his heart to God, He answered, "Yes, good-by, mother. provided he could be accompanied by his Home to Jesus!" These words were

sister in the act. With like feelings, that emitted in a feeble gasp, as if he were sister in the act.

Soon, how-unable to say, I am going home to Jesus. ever, she was found rejoicing in the hope One of his aunts coming to the bed, and of eternal life. Arnold, though he loved asking if he knew her, he answered, his sister with almost unexampled tender- "Yes, Aunt, J." She asked him if he ness, could not at first banish the feeling was willing to die? He replied, "O, that God had dealt hardly and unjustly yes." Instantly, almost for the first with him on the occasion. He had been time during his illness, his breathing was seeking religion, he argued with himself, unaccompanied by a groan, and when he much longer and to appearance more had thus gently breathed three times, he

By this painful event, a large circle of worthy relatives have been plunged in the deepest sorrow. They mourn, however, solace for the grief of separation in the faith of Jesus, and in the prospect of a reunion in the realms of celestial glory.

The history of this young man conveys a lesson fraught with the most instructive and solemn interest. It illustrates the advantage of early and careful religious instruction, accompanied and sanctified by prayer. It contains an admonition against the folly of substituting an amiable and upright course in respect to the world for vital piety. Arnold, before his conversion. was all that could be wished in point of filial obedience, affection, and general propriety of character. Yet he subsequently learned, and deeply felt, that "his heart was not right with God." Holy Spirit taught him his indispensible need of renewing grace, as a preparative January, 1842, through God's blessing for his exit. It also encourages the convicted sinner who is ready to throw himself-examination, prayer, and reading the self into the arms of despair at the delay of spiritual peace, to continue humbly consoling assurance of his acceptance waiting upon God, till his eyes shall be with God. With renewed zeal he now blessed with the vision of His glory and labored for the salvation of others. He love about the mercy, seat. He shall

Finally, with numberless other instanchance for securing their salvation. ces, it inculcates the importance of im-Wherever he was, with whomsoever he mediately attending to one's spiritual met, religion formed his theme. His concerns. Had Arnold, adhereing to his readiness, zeal, and affection, in imploring all to turn to the Lord, were most remarkable and exemplary. For this purpose, he visited his friends in Cumberland, longer, the light of eternity would have

Miscellann.

Prejudice.

It cannot but be noticed by every the Lord's day was unable to attend intelligent person, that there exists in church. Towards evening he seemed all communities, a deep-rooted prejudice better, and, there being a prayer-meeting against benevolent societies at the comhat night at his father's, he spoke for the mencement of their operations. More last time in an assemblage of the kind, especialy has this prejudice existed After the departure of the meeting, before against certain individuals, who have the family retired, he took a part, as denied themselves many pleasures and friendships, for the purpose of benefiting Monday he appeared better, and spent the poor and degraded. Bad motives are on the morning of the 18th, he was de- believe that they are actuated in their grew worse. Thursday evening, some of tives of benevolence. And what is prejucompanions having risen for prayers, he day? Dr. Price thus describes it-"I could willingly endure these Prejudice may be compared to a misty pains, could I by this means draw them morning in October; a man goes forth to to the Saviour." Friday morning, he an eminence, and he sees no the summit of appeared to suffer from the hiding of a neighboring hill, a figure apparently of has gone forth, that slavery shall continue not kill that spider, Jones; I do not know God's countenance. To his mother he gigantic stature-for such the imperfect remarked in a melancholy tone, "I feel medium through which he is viewed cut off from every thing." His aunt, who would make him appear. He goes forwas by, inquired, "Do you feel cut off ward a few steps and the figure advances from God?" He quickly replied, "O, towards him; the size leseons as they no!" In the afternoon, as he was being approach; they draw still nearer, and the raised with a view to receive some drink, extraordinary appearance is gradually he said, smiling, "I believe eternity be- diminished; and at last they meet, and gins below." Being asked if he felt hap- perhaps the person he had taken for a

Revolutionary Incident. death has no terrors. I believe he has the pious sentiments of the time of our laid me here to teach me how unthankful revolution, we will relate an incident.— I have been for all his mercies shown in On the ever-memorable 4th of July, '76, giving me a good home, kind friends, with when that band of enlightened patriots

tion hung for a moment in even balances. The slightest influence would have thrown our fate either way. We had reached the point that was to decide our destiny for weal or for wo. At that solemn—awful, and yet gloriously eventful crisis, that patriot,-sage, statesman, philosopher, and, we trust, also Christian, Benjamis Franklin, rose in his place and moved "that we have prayer." The motion was carried without a dissenting voice. Dr. John Witherspoon, a Scotch Presbyterian clergyman, who was a member of Slander.

be has had the misfortune to fall into the hands of kidnappers and be reduced to slavery the hands of kidnappers and be reduced to slavery. We leave him, however, to his own free choice between taking up his abode with us and in the British dominions. If he prefer the latter, we will gladly furnish him facilities for realizing his preference. The abolitionist that of carrying the dog and rifle hunted slave to Canada.—Ib.

Slander.

Slander.

be has had the misfortune to fall into the hands of kidnappers and be reduced to slavery. We had reached the misfortune to fall into the hands of extent and somewhat crowded assembly. He stood facing us, in the agent to entrance into the half, bolt upright, buttoned up to the half, bolt upright, buttoned as a sembly. He stood facing us, in the agent and somewhat crowded assembly. He stood facing us, in the avenue leading from the entrance into the half, bolt upright, buttoned up to the half, bolt upright, buttoned as a sembly. He stood facing us, in the avenue leading from the entrance into the half, bolt upright, buttoned up to the half, bolt upright, buttoned up to the half, bolt upright, buttoned as a sembly. He stood facing us, in the leading from the entrance into the half, bolt upright, buttoned as a sembly. He stood facing us, in the leading from the entrance into the half devenue leading from the entranc terian clergyman, who was a member of that Congress, yes! a Scotch Presbyterian, was called on to offer up the prayer. slander. No decent man can get While that prayer was being offered up, along without it—at least none who are American independence was born. These actively engaged in the business pursuits noble men rose from their bended knees of life. Have you had a bad fellow in of prayer, and signed in solemn silence the declaration that sealed our indepen- he goes round and slanders you; refuse dence and made us a free people. This nation was born and cradled in prayer. has asked, he goes round and slanders; let The illustrious father of his country, who led our few and feeble, and often disheart- envy of another, he goes round and ened bands to battle, and to victory, was slanders. In fine, we would not give a a man of prayer. Nothing but the same cent for a person who is not slandered; enlightened virtue and piety can ever he shows that he is either a milk sop or perpetuate our free institutions to com- a fool. No-no,-earn a bad name by a ng generations."-Price's Sermon.

The Sunday School Scholar.

One of the parochial clergy of the city f Worcester, recently met on the Ludow-road, a young girl about sixteen rears of age, weeping bitterly. She did ot ask for relief. In reply to questions, between—by which I mean that creashe stated that she had walked that day from Cloebury Mortimer, a distance of 18 miles, without food; that she was on her road to Bath to seek an aunt, intending to sleep at Worcester, but knew that some days previously she had left his vile officiousness, he makes that poithat she had sold her gown to pay for her the Rev. Mr. Slade's Sunday school, &c. act the part of double traitors. The simplicity and apparent honesty of her tale excited the compassion of the clergyman. As night was approaching, gown through want, and had gone all day without food, she had preserved, carefully wrapped up in her pocket-handkerchief, the prayer-book and hymn-book she had received at the Sunday school. The clergyman wrote to Mr. Slade to diately received a satisfactory answer, a small sum being kindly enclosed to assist the poor girl on her way. Some benevorefused by her unfeeling mother.

Slavery near its end. There are now but two nations in all

Continental America, that uphold slavery, These are our own and Brazil. In the West Indies, slavery has received its death blow, and will expire ere the close of another five years. The literature of Europe, and especially the America-swaying literature of England, is well imbued with hostility to slavery. Texas will be speedily re-annexed to anti-slavery Mexico, unless the favor of European nations prevent it; and that favor she will enjoy on no less condition than that of following the fashion of the times, and running

up the abolition flag.

The South would quickly give up slavery, were she deprived of her English market for cotton, and her Nothern market for sugar. But India will soon enable England to dispense with blood-stained cotton; and Northern conscience is fast coming to revolt at the consumption of

blood-stained sugar. The principles of abolition have already ruck their roots deep in the genial soil of the free States of our Union; and even at the South, abolitionists are multiplying rapidly. The idea, that a pro-slavery man is fit to preach to Christians, and that a pro-slavery man is to legislate for repubcans, is becoming exceedingly abhorrent nd ludicrous all over the North; and this idea is too absurd to enjoy a greatly

olonged favor, even ut the South. to be tortured, even unto death. "Lift that I have any right to kill that spider. demption draweth nigh."

Runaway Slaves.

sand a year;—a rate more than five lous animal than a spider.' times as great as that before the antislavery effort. The fugitive need feel little apprehension, after he has entered Scene in the Massachusetts Legisla-"To illustrate and prove how deep was a free State. Seven years ago, a great majority of the people in the border free States were in favor of plunging into sla-

he evinced greater anxiety than for his back." Being asked if he felt as though tenances deeply sad, and it was feared by especially in those, where a jury passes manner,) our attention was drawn to a THE MUTE CHRISTIAN UNDER THE many that the decision would be against that instrument. The destiny of the nation hung for a moment in even balances.

September 1 passes on the question, whether "service or labor that instrument. The destiny of the nation hung for a moment in even balances."

September 1 passes on the question, whether "service or labor countenanced personage, whose aspect to the has had the misfortune to fall into the could scarcely fail to attract notice, even kennel."

SMARTING ROD: With a lateral source or labor countenanced personage, whose aspect countenanced personage personage

It is a poor soul that cannot bear your employment, and discharged himanother some very modest boon which he your conduct be such as to create the bad fellow, (and you can easily do so by correct conduct,) it is the only way to prove that you are entitled to a good one.

Go-Between.

There is perhaps not a more odious character in the world, than that of a goture who carries to the ears of one neighbor every injurious observation that happens to drop from the mouth of another. Such a person is the slanderer's herald, and is altogether more obody there, and had no where to go to; odious than the slanderer himself. By Bolton, in Lancashire, having been sent son effective, which else were inert; for from home by her mother, a widow, who three-fourths of the slanderers in the was on the point of being married again; world would never injure their object, except by the malice of go-betweens, lodgings; that she had once belonged to who, under the mask of double friendship,

Curious Historical Fact.

During the troubles of the reign of he felt it would be cruel to leave this Charles I, a country girl came to Lonhouseless stranger to wander in the streets; he therefore placed her under the care of a respectable woman, where she herself to carry out beer from a brewmaid, but not succeeding, she hired was supplied with food and lodging. It herself to carry out beer from a brew-house, and was one of those called tub women. The brewer observed a good looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after a short time married her; but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her the bulk of his fortune. The business of brewing was dropped, and make the necessary inquiries, and immewoman, as a skilful lawyer to arrange her husband's affairs. Hyde, who was afterwards Earl of Clarendon, finding the lent ladies paid her fare, by the van to Bath, whither she proceeded to seek that refuge from her aunt which had been no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II., and mother of Mary and Anne, Queens of England.

Persevere.

If to improve the mental powers Your efforts seem in vain-And labor still through weary hours, Yet reap no golden grain Still persevere; a voice within Whispers aloud, that ye shall win. The bee, though weary, doth not rest-Doth satisfy her laboring breast;

Ye can do if ye dare, And write yourselves a gl High on the blazing roll of fame

Generosity. O, blest are they who never hear

A suffering brother cry— Save they in mercy's robes appear,

More real pleasure they enjoy-More happiness bestow-While time and wealth they thus employ, Than sordid self can know.

Be this my prayer: O God, bestow On me a generous heart, That I may bless the weak and low,

And happiness impart: That I may feel for other's wrongs, With sorrow sympathize, And wake to hie those grateful songs, Whose incense reach the skies.

Sir W. Jones and T. Day. Esq. One day, upon removing some books

Wounded, writhing, slavery still cries, at the chamber of the former, a large let me alone-let me alone." But the spider dropped upon the floor, upon which people will not let me alone; and such Sir William, with some warmth, said, ovidences as the insurrection on board 'Kill that spider, Day, kill that spider. of the Amistad and Creole, show that 'No,' said Nr. Day, with all that coolness God will not let it alone. His decree for which he was so conspicuous; 'I will up your heads," then, brethren, "for you Suppose, when you are going in your coach to Westminster Hall, a superior Gerritt Smith's Address. being, who perhaps may have as much power over you as you have over this insect, should say to his companion, 'Kill We rejoice, with all our hearts, in the the lawyer; kill the lawyer,' how should apid multiplication of escapes from the you like that, Jones?—and 1 am sure, ouse of bondage. There are now a thou-

The Slaveholder among Freemen.

During the sittings of the Committee of very their poor scared, emancipated, the House of Representatives on Thurstrembling brother, who had fled from its day last, and while Wendell Phillips, horrors. But now, under the influence of Charles L. Remond, and Ellis Gray Lorand sages, called the Continental Consuch expressions he often repeated. A few days before his death, he said to his attendant, "Aunt M., God can take paration of American Independence, they to revolt at such monstrous inhumanity. rights of our colored citizens, and other that the sister, for whose eternal welfare our friends to die, and not take them when all hearts were faint, and all coun-

and compressed his lips into a deathly, ashy paleness. He was evidently in deep thought, absorbed attention, intense agony. Yet he moved not, nor raised his eye, nor relaxed or changed a muscle Limbert Advance, Pertland.

A processor was and punger and punger and tens of thousands of families.—Chr. Mr of the past. The work is every where store agony. Yet he moved not, nor raised his eye, nor relaxed or changed a muscle Limbert Advance, Pertland.

Limbert Advanced Chr. Mr of the past. The work is every where store the past. The work is every where store the past. The work is every where store the past. The work is every where stored the past. The work is every whole and the past. The work is every whole of his features. We watched to see of his features. We watched to see whether it were not a statue, or some petrified specimen of humanity, that, like Lot's wife, had been suddenly transfixed into a pillar of salt. The occasional winking of his eye-lids decided the case that he was yet living. But what a spectacle! What a contrast to the cheered and gladdened visages around him, lit up, as they were, by the rich treat furnished them by our abolition expeters. What a report of an old bok—one of those productions. were, by the rich treat furnished them by our abolition orators. What a subject for the pencil of a painter, or the harp of the pencil of a painter, or the harp of the poet! A Milton, tad he been present, might have gained a clearer vision of a lost spirit. There he stood for a full hour or more, the perfect personification of the slave power discomfited and despairing, yet unrepentant and unyielding. At length, wearied by his standing position, and while our colored brother. Remond and while our colored brother, Remond, Book AND JOB PRINTING .- Cards Hardwas electrifying the audience, the spectro glided warily by him, and sunk down into glided warily by him, and sunk down into the spectro glided warily by him, and sunk down into glided warily by him, a was electrifying the audience, the spectre vacant seat near us. "Do you notice that man?" whispered a friend at our elbow. "Yes, who is he?" we responded.

im in the same hotel in -----" It was a sight we shall not soon forget. When we would conceive of the slave ower in the coming crisis of its death gasp, we have only to recall the image of he Southern editor in the Massachusetts Hallof Representatives .- Free American.

It is Mr H, editor of a paper at M-,

Georgia," responded our informant

I know him well, and have roomed with

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With 242 superb Engravings, in two large octave volumes, the finest series of illustrations ever presented to the American public—rich, amusing and instructive.
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Hamilton, N. Y., Oct.

Hamilton, N. Y., Oct.

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MARSH, Stattoner, 7? Washington street, has just received adultious to his stock of Writing Peschs, and can wonder the following variety, viz:—Mahogany, 10, 12, 14, 16 meh Masters and Misses School Desks—and Say 22 transmounted and strapped, with drawers—Rosewood, 14, 16 inch Masters and Misses School Desks—and Say 22 transmounted and strapped, with drawers—Rosewood, 14, 16 inch would and some furnished with Dressing Cases, a convenient article for Sea Capstans, travellers, etc. Rosewood, Mahogany and Morocco Dressing Cases, various patterns, always on hand, and for sale as low as can be bought in the city.

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Boston, Jan. 2. Left

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